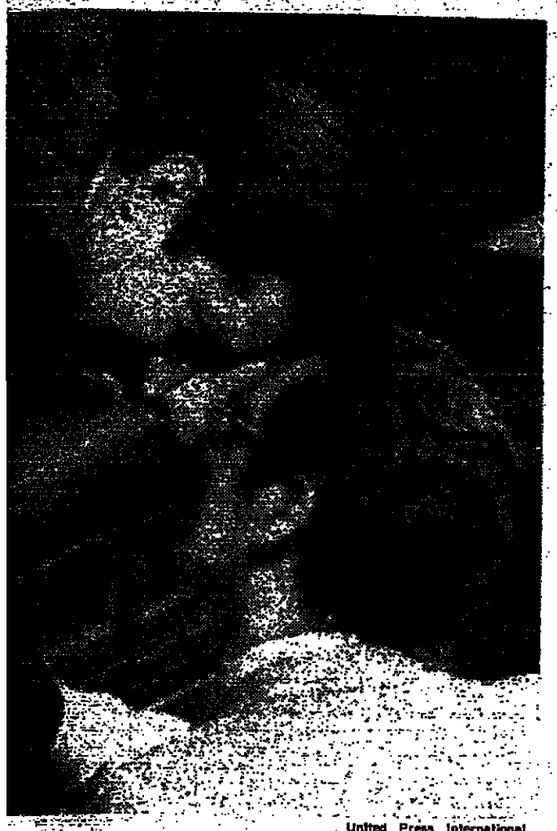
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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, intr. p. 10-3 (50-37). Friday, cloudy first, fair a. LONDON: Thursday, dry and sunny p. 11-2 (52-45). Friday, continuing sunny NICE: Slight. ROME: Thursday, sunny p. 14-4 (57-39). NEW YORK: Thursday, r. Temp. 12-3 (53-35).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	2/- Sh
Belgium	30 B Fr	Lebanon	£1.50
Denmark	3.50 D Kr	Luxembourg	30 L Fr
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Finland	2.20 F M	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3.75 Kr
Germany	1.50 D M	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Saigon	250 Sh
Greece	15 Drs	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr
India	Rs 6	Spain	50 Ptas
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (PX)	1.50
Israel	1 £ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D



United Press International.
...DLE—Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez lean down to confer with Garcia Ramal, president of the ...omic Council, during the Cortes debate on reform.

Right Bloc Threatens Reform Bill In Cortes

MADRID, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Citing a procedural technicality, a bloc of right-wing members of the Cortes today threatened to withdraw their support from a government bill that would give Spain a Western-style parliamentary system.

The bloc, the Popular Alliance of six former Franco ministers and their supporters, gave the warning on the second day of debate on the reform bill, which will need a two-thirds majority of the 531-seat Cortes to pass.

The warning was a blow to the government's efforts in what is generally expected to be a very close vote.

The alliance spokesman said that his group of more than 100 deputies would abstain unless it had its way. Under Cortes procedure, every abstention amounts to a no vote since the needed two-thirds majority is based on the overall number of deputies present.

The alliance is attempting to change the electoral system provided by the bill to one that the rightists consider more stable and which is believed to favor them. Their maneuver to try to get the change centered on current Cortes voting procedure.

The technicality at issue was whether amendments are voted on, before or after the bill as a whole.

The alliance said that it backed the bill but wanted the amendments to be voted on before the proposed law. However, the speaker of the Cortes has already announced that the decision on the overall bill would come first.

Popular Alliance spokesman Cruz Martinez Esteruelas told the deputies, "If the bill is put to a vote before the vote on the amendments, my position and that of other [alliance] deputies, with regret, would be absention."

If the full bill is voted first, the deputies would have to decide on the reform before knowing whether or not it will be amended.

In all, 18 speakers took turns in presenting amendments to the bill, but none called for scrapping it.

The chamber was half empty and relaxed today after yesterday's tension, when two ultra-rightist deputies predicted chaos and violence if Spain reverts to democracy.

Voting System

Most of the amendments deal with the question of how the new parliament should be elected. The bill proposes that the future lower house—the Congress of Deputies—be picked under a system of proportional representation, with seats alloted to the parties in direct relation to the popular vote.

Several amendments propose the exclusive use of a majority system under which large parties are favored at the expense of smaller ones. The bill calls for the majority system to be used in the upper chamber, the Senate.

The government and the opposition parties of the left and center prefer proportional representation in order to give all political forces a say in the issues which will have to be tackled by Spain's first freely elected parliament in 40 years.

The Popular Alliance pronounced itself firmly for the majority system in both houses. Politicians say that the alliance, considered a potentially powerful vote-getter, would greatly benefit from such a system.

Mr. Martinez Esteruelas argued that the proportional representation system was not necessarily more democratic and that it tends to breed instability.



United Press International.
ON PATROL IN RHODESIA—Members of the Rhodesian African Rifles, described as the best black fighting force in Africa, fording a stream during sweep in area where guerrillas were said to be operating.

Rhodesia Army's Gains Help Regime at Home, in Geneva

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 17. (WP).—The white-minority government here is making dramatic headway in containing black nationalists' thrusts in both the four-year-old guerrilla war and the 11-year-old constitutional dispute.

The guerrillas' setbacks have bolstered the 270,000 white Rhodesians' morale, which had been sagging. But the military gains are perhaps more important to the minority regime's position at its Geneva talks with four African nationalist leaders on terms for a transfer of governing power to Rhodesia's 6 million blacks.

Since Prime Minister Ian Smith's government accepted the principle of majority rule on Sept. 24, both the Rhodesian forces and the guerrillas based in neighboring Mozambique and Zambia have intensified their efforts, with the insurgents vowing to establish majority rule by a military victory and the Rhodesians hoping to show their strength and determination by repulsing the guerrillas.

The scale of Rhodesia's recent gains is reflected in the rising guerrilla death toll. In the last 17 days, 173 insurgents have been killed, surpassing the total of 140 slain in all of last year.

Today's military communiqué announced the deaths of 33 guerrillas, which is the highest death toll in a single day of defensive operations and surpasses yesterday's record of 29. That brings

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

- **At Geneva, differences between the black negotiators become more apparent. Story Page 2.**

Ties Seem Closest in Years

Brezhnev, Tito in Accord On Voluntary Cooperation

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev concluded three days of talks with Yugoslavia's President Tito today, leaving the impression that their two countries are on the closest terms in many years.

The two leaders reiterated long-standing ideological differences between their two countries, but asserted that these should be no bar to effective political and economic cooperation on a "comradely and voluntary" basis.

A communiqué issued by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Tito on the former's departure for Moscow disclosed little more than the general lines of their talks, and a spokesman said later that details would be worked out in subsequent discussions.

But the communique strongly hinted at a general rapprochement, not only in relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, but between Moscow and the entire so-called nonaligned group of nations, of which Yugoslavia is a prominent member.

It spoke repeatedly of partnership of "nonaligned, Socialist and progressive" nations in the common struggle against "imperialism and colonialism."

The statement also seemed to imply more active future consultations between Moscow and Belgrade on foreign policy questions, and closer relations for Yugoslavia with Comecon, the Soviet-led economic bloc.

Invasion Talk Scorned

The two leaders even asserted that they "attach great importance" to "the expansion of cooperation ... in information-propaganda activities, in the press, radio and television."

During his visit, Mr. Brezhnev repeatedly scorned speculation in the West that the Soviet Union might at some point invade this country.

Today, President Tito expressed similar views. In a brief signing ceremony at his palace here, he spoke enthusiastically of prospects for strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, and added: "That is a reply to all those who speculate about [Soviet intervention] here."

A spokesman for the conferees said they had not discussed any details of future economic cooperation or coordination of foreign policies, although their foreign policies are already similar in many respects.

They agreed that although steps should be continued toward the "relaxation of tensions" between East and West, "the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and all forms of domination and exploitation remain the main threats to peace, independence and equality of peoples."

The question of Soviet relations with China did not arise, the spokesman said. The U.S. electoral campaign was discussed "only in passing," he said, with the hope that "relaxation of tensions" with the United States would continue.

Joint Policie

The two leaders reiterated such joint policies as a call for Israel to end the occupation of territory it has held since the 1967 war with the Arabs, and for the creation of a state of Palestine.

They called for a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to take up the question of "complete disarmament."

Conference sources said that there had been no difficulty or delay in drafting today's communiqué, in comparison with Soviet-Yugoslav communiqués of earlier years.

The Soviet-Yugoslav compromise phrase to describe their new relations, as used in today's statement, is as follows:

"The free choice of different roads to Socialist development, [and] internationalist, comradely and voluntary cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the teachings of the lofty ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin."

The spokesman said that the question of whether the Soviet Mediterranean fleet could have access to Yugoslav ports had not arisen.



Associated Press.
President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev saying good-byes.

...ew Quebec Leader Pressed ...o Forgo Independence Bid

By Henry Giniger

...TREAL, Nov. 17 (NYT). ...the wake of the stunning ...n victory won Monday by ...eparatist party of Quebec ...ec, strong pressure is being ...t by local and national ...ists against any attempt ...e incoming provincial gov... ...t to break away from ...a.

...Levesque, who is head of ...iumphant Quebec party is ...me premier of this French-...ng province in about 10 ...was warned by Canada's ... Minister, Pierre Elliott ...u, and others that he had ...date to govern the province ...t to lead it to independence.

...news conference yesterday, ...vesque responded by saying ...e could not be expected to ...n his long-term goal of in...lence but that he intended ...e as a provincial premier ... the present structures for ...xt four years.

...said his immediate goals ...inancial recovery, economic ...ment and an honest and ... administration. He ac...dged that he had been brought to power largely by an electorate protesting the previous government's failure in those fields.

With only 41 per cent of the popular vote, his party captured 69 of 110 seats in the provincial legislature. The Liberal party, which had governed Quebec since 1970 with big majorities, was ousted and Premier Robert Bourassa and 11 other ministers were defeated in their own districts. Liberals, getting 34 per cent of the vote, won 28 seats. The National Union, Quebec's main conservative force, was third with 18 per cent and 11 seats. Two seats went to minor groups that accounted for 7 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Levesque said yesterday that he wished to see Quebec "master in its own house" and in "a new and equal association with the rest of Canada." He called Monday's vote historic because it had cast off "ancestral chains" and "fear of change."

But he repeated his assurances that he did not intend to write

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...ergency $300-Million Loan Portugal Approved by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

...SHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT). ... Ford administration has ... approved an emergency ...f $300 million to Portugal ...as decided to seek the ap... ...of Congress for U.S. par...ion in a $1.5-billion long-...am to help the government ...mier Mario Soares stay in ...

...inistration officials said ...lay that the decision on ...d package, which could ... to a total of about $800 ... in U.S. assistance, was ...ast week by President Ford ...he strong backing of the ... Department. The amount ... short-term loan was said ... about $300 million, with ...ure putting the figure at ...illion.

...rmal announcement has ...delayed pending consulta...ith leaders in Congress, ...ese officials and other ... governments.

...It is already being regarded ... State Department officials ...ajor decision, designed for ...st time to put maximum ...nomic support behind the ...outh-old minority Social... government.

Decision Made

...tary of State Henry Kis... in a discussion yesterday ... parliamentarians from ... countries, said that the ... States was considering a ... for "substantially in... economic aid" to Por...gal that a decision would ...reyed to Portugal in the ...ek. Officials said the de... ...as been made ...

...e fiscal year that began ... Portugal was scheduled to ... only about $55 million in ...ic assistance. The emer...loan would represent a ...increase in that figure as ...the U.S participation of ...30 per cent in the con...ed $1.5-billion consortium ...g West Germany, France ...rhaps some other states.

The short-term loan would be provided by the Treasury Department from its exchange stabilization fund, officials said.

The fund, established by Congress in the 1930s to stabilize the value of the dollar, provides loans of three to six months to countries hard-pressed for foreign exchange.

Portugal, which has a gold reserve of 86 tons, has seen its foreign exchange holdings dwindle to practically nothing. Much of its gold reserve is being used as collateral for loans already extended by Western European countries.

Pledge of Austerity

The Soares government, which has pledged an austerity program to get Portugal on its feet, asked for the loan of about $800 million late last month. The request received urgent high-level attention here because of the belief that if the United States did not come to Portugal's rescue, the country might plunge back into the chaos and leftist domination that existed for much of the past 1 1/2 years.

By law, the Treasury Department can provide the emergency loan without authorization from Congress. But officials stressed that they were consulting with members of Congress for informal consent—something that is expected to be given.

The U.S. participation in the $1.5-billion consortium, officials said, will require formal congressional approval next year. It is expected that the administration will seek permission to provide about 30 per cent of the consortium figure—about $450 million.

Officials in touch with members of Congress have reported wide support for the increase in aid to Portugal. Several Congressmen earlier in the year had called on the administration to provide more aid than it had planned to help the Soares government gain wider support.

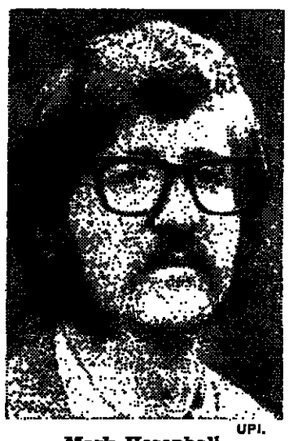
20,000 in London Protest Cuts in Public Spending

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Twenty thousand union members and Labor party workers marched up to the gates of Parliament tonight demanding that the government avoid making cuts in public spending.

Police stood shoulder to shoulder outside the Parliament buildings as the demonstrators, led by nine left-wing Labor members of Parliament, came to a halt. A police force of 2,500 stood by in side streets or accompanied the marchers as they walked from Hyde Park to Westminster, blocking traffic in central London.

About 3,000 demonstrators were allowed inside Parliament in relays to talk to their representatives.

The demonstration was in direct opposition to the Labor government's policy aimed at strengthening the country's currency.



UPI.
Mark Hosenball



AP.
Philip Agee

U.K. Moves to Deport Agee, American Who Wrote on CIA

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The British government said today that it would try to deport CIA critic Philip Agee on security grounds.

Mr. Agee, a one-time CIA officer who quit in disillusion, charged that U.S. pressure was behind the move. A Home Office spokesman termed the charge "total and complete nonsense."

Mr. Agee denied Home Office allegations that he had met with foreign agents and jeopardized British security by disseminating security information.

The rarity of the deportation step was believed to reflect the seriousness with which the government views the cases of Mr. Agee and Mark Hosenball, a U.S. reporter for the London Evening Standard, who received a notice of intention to deport at the same time.

Representations

The Home Office spokesman said that both Mr. Agee and Mr. Hosenball have two weeks to "make representations" to an independent tribunal of three public figures which advises the department on security matters.

The cases of Mr. Agee, 41, author of an anti-CIA book, now living in Cambridge, England, and Mr. Hosenball, 25, who came to Britain on a scholarship in 1969, were believed to be connected, but the Home Office spokesman refused to comment officially on any link between the two.

The spokesman said that Home Secretary Merlyn Rees had moved for deportation of Mr. Agee after considering "information" that the nine-year CIA veteran had "maintained regular contacts harmful to the security of the United Kingdom with foreign intelligence officers," that he "has been and continues to be involved in disseminating information harmful to the security of the United Kingdom," and "has aided and counseled others in obtaining information for publication which could be harmful to the security of the United Kingdom."

The spokesman declined on security grounds to give details.

"The allegations are totally false," Mr. Agee told reporters.

"I believe pressure has been put on the government here from the very highest level to order me out in an attempt to disrupt publication of my second book," he said. Mr. Agee's first book, "CIA Diary," caused a furor by naming a number of CIA agents.

Mr. Agee also suggested that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Both Sides Claim Victory in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Both sides claimed victory today from partial returns in Brazil's nationwide municipal elections.

About 40 million registered voters, required by law to cast ballots, chose mayors and city council members Monday, but complete returns are not expected until the end of the week.

The only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, appeared to be sweeping urban centers and was leading 2 to 1 in Rio, a city of 5 million. The MDB was ahead by 20 per cent in Brazil's biggest city, Sao Paulo, which has a population of 8 million. The government-backed National Renewal Alliance, known as Arena appeared on the way to winning the largest vote total as it carried smaller towns and rural areas.

7 Are Killed as Palestinians Try to Seize Hotel in Amman

AMMAN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Four Palestinian terrorists seized the Intercontinental Hotel and some hostages here today, but were overpowered by King Hussein's troops in an attack that left seven persons dead.

Three gunmen, two employees of the luxury hotel and two soldiers were killed, a government spokesman said. The fourth gunman was seriously wounded.

Two guests, one identified as an American of Jordanian extraction, a hotel employee and a soldier were wounded, the spokesman said.

He said that the gunmen identified themselves as members of a Palestinian group called Black June, formed to protest the Syrian invasion of Lebanon last June. Its members attacked a Damascus hotel in September. One attacker and four hostages were killed in that raid and the three surviving gunmen were hanged publicly.

Today, the gunmen charged into the hotel lobby, across the street from the U.S. Embassy, at 9:50 a.m., firing automatic weapons, the spokesman said.

A short time later, troops around the hotel were sealed off. Special Jordanian troops stormed the hotel lobby and quickly forced their way up to the second and third floors.

The gunmen retreated to the fourth flood.

The Palestinians attempted to have a note delivered to the army officer in command of the siege by a hotel guest, the spokesman said. The note attacked the "Riyadh and Cairo decisions" of Arab heads of state which legitimatized Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

The spokesman said that Jordanian authorities refused to communicate with the attackers, adding that King Hussein personally ordered the final attack on the gunmen.

Just before 2 p.m., the troops inside the hotel stormed up from below, while other soldiers landed on the roof of the seven-story building by helicopter. There was only a brief battle.

King Hussein visited the hotel after the battle to congratulate the army commander who directed the operation.

Sarkis, Arabs Said to Discuss Israeli Role in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (UPI).—With four-fifths of Lebanon under the control of a multinational Arab peace-keeping force, President Elias Sarkis has begun a series of talks with key Lebanese and representatives of Arab nations about Israel's support for Christian rightist troops in the south of the country, the leftist-held Beirut radio said today.

"Sarkis has voiced his concern about the situation in the south and discussed the issue with various religious and political personalities," the radio said.

- **Egyptian President Sadat calls on President-elect Carter to offer a peace initiative for the Mideast next spring. Story Page 2.**

"He has said that he, along with the brother Arab countries, will take the necessary steps to put an end to Israeli provocations in the south," it said.

Christian rightist forces in the south have received arms and training from the Israelis and taken over a chain of villages along the border that provide Israel with a buffer zone.

The Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force was not expected to penetrate below the Litani River in the south—because of the possible international repercussions of such troop movements near the Israeli border.

Israel has repeatedly said that it will not tolerate the Arab forces' presence near its borders.

The problem is not new. Before Lebanon's civil war started 19 months ago, this country's regular army did not venture within about nine miles of the Israeli border.

Political sources said today that Mr. Sarkis was planning a tour of Arab capitals in the near future. The sources said he planned to:

- Brief the Arab nations' leaders on the security situation in Lebanon after its occupation by the peace-keeping force.
- Discuss Lebanon's economic crisis and ways of rebuilding the country with the help of the Arab nations.
- Analyze the situation in the south.

Most of Lebanon was reported calm Wednesday, the second day after the Arab forces' entry into this capital.

Large traffic jams developed as residents poured into areas that had been closed to them for months. Syrian patrols mixed with civilians milling about in the battered commercial and port areas.

A 26-year-old Palestinian girl from west Beirut was not happy about the surprisingly rapid return to normalcy in the capital. "I'm still not going over to [Christian rightist] east Beirut," she said.

"It is depressing," she added. "All this has happened and now, first thing, everybody is out as if it had been nothing. It is the attitude. People are happy to be doing the same, stupid things. They don't seem to remember—Lebanon can't ever be the same."

Ford Says Sudan Is Eligible To Purchase U.S. Weapons

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP) —President Ford has taken another significant step to deepen U.S. involvement in Africa by formally declaring the Sudan, eligible for the purchase of U.S. military equipment.

His declaration, made public today in the Federal Register, is a significant step in U.S. efforts to encourage the Sudan to play a role as a counter to the more radical Arab and African states nearby.

Relations between the United States and the Sudan were strained severely in 1974 when Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri commuted the sentences from life to seven years of the eight terrorists who killed U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel jr., U.S. Counselor George Moore and Belgian envoy Guy Eid in Khartoum in 1973. Gen. Numeiri turned the terrorists over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Now, as a result of Mr. Ford's declaration to Congress that selling "defense articles' to the Sudan "will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace," the Numeiri government is eligible to seek military equipment from the United States.

The presidential declaration is expected to be followed by formal requests from the Sudan for U.S. help to combat subversion from within and attacks from without.

Libya, on the Sudan's northwest border, is the chief external danger to the Numeiri government. U.S. military officials said the Sudan has a long way to go to build a credible defense against Libyan forces and predicted the Sudan's modernization will start with basic items such as trucks, rifles and armored cars rather than sophisticated items such as U.S. jet fighters.

A source predicted the Sudan's first request would be for communications equipment, sensors and related items to keep track of subversives.

Dissident Sudanese Army units attempted a coup in July but were unsuccessful The Sudanese government said after the attempted coup that it had "definite evidence that this aggression was plotted and carried out by Libya." The Sudan is expected to request U.S. arms to strengthen its border defense after internal security is improved in Khartoum itself.

The United States is moving to supply arms for Tunisia, another neighbor of Libya. Mr. Ford declares in today's Federal Register that it is "important to the national security of the United States" to sell Chaparral antiaircraft missiles to Tunisia.

The Chaparral sale to Tunisia is expected to total $58 million. 10 times the total military assistance to that country to date, according to Pentagon records.

Chaparral is the name for the U.S. Army system consisting of a heat-seeking missile fired at low-flying aircraft from a tracked vehicle. The missile is often combined with a 20-mm Gatling gun on the same vehicle to cover a wider area.

The launching vehicle costs about $700,000 and each of the four heat-seeking missiles on it, $55,000. Although the total cost of about $1 million would enable Tunisia to buy 58 Chaparral units with $58 million, administration officials predicted, the actual number would be about half that because of the cost of training and spare parts.

The Pentagon notified Congress in September that it intended to sell anti-aircraft weapons to Tunisia. Since Congress did not oppose the sale within the allowed 30-day period under the Arms Control Act, the Pentagon and State Department are free to complete the Chaparral sales agreement.

Tunisia will be able to buy the weapons on an installment plan under the foreign military sales program.

Sadat Seeks Carter Plan On Mideast

Peace Proposals Urged for Spring

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat today called on President-elect Jimmy Carter to give the Arab-Israeli conflict the highest priority and to present a proposal next spring to resolve the impasse because "without the United States a solution is not feasible at all."

Addressing a six-member visiting delegation from the House of Representatives, led by Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., Mr. Sadat renewed his bid for U.S. arms. He said he wants the United States to sell him "defensive" weapons, including F-5E jet fighters and TOW anti-tank missiles.

Asked what he would like the United States to do to help bring about an Arab-Israeli settlement, Mr. Sadat said, "Let President Carter learn all the details about this and let him in the coming spring come forward with an American proposal to both of us."

After Egypt receives such a proposal, "I myself, as a friend, shall tell you quite frankly what I can and cannot agree to and the Israelis also will do the same," Mr. Sadat said.

Heed Offer, Dayan Says

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (AP).—Israel should give serious consideration to Mr. Sadat's proposals for peace talks, former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today.

"It was the most important statement made by an Arab leader, and unless these were prior conditions, it was a basis for returning to Geneva," ex-Gen. Dayan told newsmen before flying to Paris to promote his autobiography.



United Press International.

LIGHT-UP TIME—Twelve women took part in a pipe-smoking endurance contest in Rome Sunday, won by Wilma Musico, who kept tobacco burning for 46 minutes.

New Quebec Leader Pressed To Forgo Independence Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

a new chapter in Quebec's and Canada's history until he had "the clear and explicit agreement" of the Quebec people.

The atmosphere in the business community was grim and nervous over the uncertainties introduced into political life. But there was no panic, with stocks and bonds dropping only slightly yesterday on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

The attitudes of those directing Quebec's economic affairs, heavily concentrated in the English-speaking community, were particularly important to Mr. Levesque's Quebec party, which is inheriting a difficult situation involving economic stagnation, high unemployment and a sharp drop in private investment. Businessmen pointed out that the Quebec party had not campaigned on the independence issue but had promised to get the economy moving upward.

Transfer of Power

While Mr. Levesque said at his news conference that he intended to govern within the present structures for the next four years, he does plan to have the legislature adopt a resolution authorizing him to start negotiations with Ottawa on a gradual transfer of sovereign power.

If negotiations break down, as expected, he then would ask for a referendum for a mandate from the people of Quebec either to continue to press for independence through agreement or to act unilaterally.

For Quebec legally to become a politically sovereign nation, the Constitution would presumably have to be amended, with approval given by the federal government, the nine other provinces and the British Parliament.

Britain would be involved as the mother country, because Queen Elizabeth II remains Canada's chief of state and the basis of the Canadian federation remains the British North American Act of 1867.

Mr. Levesque, 54, is universally respected, even among the most outspoken opponents of his ideal of independence.

Honesty, Competence

During the election campaign, virtually everyone had something nice to say about him—that he is honest, sincere, competent or level-headed. Many who said those things then went out to campaign against him because of the danger that these qualities would help Mr. Levesque to separate Quebec from Canada.

He has restored respectability to the idea of independence.

In 1970, three years after he broke away from the Liberal party to form what is officially called the Parti Québecois, another group—a separatist fringe organization known as the Quebec Liberation Front— began to set off bombs, to kidnap and to murder. Independence was consequently associated with terror. But within six years the Quebec party has been able to overcome this reputation and to persuade people that if independence is achieved, it will be by democratic means.

Mr. Levesque comes to his present success after acquiring a solid reputation as a thoughtful journalist and an efficient Cabinet minister able to work within the present system.

In May, 1960, he entered politics on the Liberal party ticket and was elected a deputy in the provincial legislature. A month later he was named the province's minister of public works and hydraulic resources and in 1961 he was appointed minister of natural resources.

Nationalization

It was he who was responsible for nationalizing Quebec's hydroelectric power but the move did not leave as bad a taste as it might have in this traditionally capitalist province. He was acknowledged to have been equitable with the private power companies and to have paid a fair price for their properties.

His feeling that Quebec must control its own resources and culture grew and in 1967 he broke with the Liberals and founded the Sovereignty Movement, which developed into the Parti Québecois the following year.

He led this party into an election for the first time in 1970, winning 23 per cent of the votes and seven of the 108 seats in the provincial legislature. In 1973, the party won 30 per cent of the vote but only six seats. On Monday it captured 41 per cent and a clear majority in the provincial legislature.

Study Finds Pluto May Be Smaller Than the Moon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP). —The planet Pluto appears to be much smaller than previously believed and has methane ice on its surface, according to a report by astronomers on observations from Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

They said that Pluto could be smaller than Mercury or even the earth's moon—which would make the outermost planet the smallest in the solar system, instead of the 3,030-mile-diameter Mercury.

Pluto, which circles the sun at an average distance of 3.6 billion miles, has been estimated as being between 3,600 miles and 4,200 miles in diameter. The earth, circling 93 million miles from the sun, is 7,900 miles in diameter.

In a report in the journal Science, University of Hawaii astronomers said methane ice would make Pluto seem larger than it is by reflecting more light than a dark, rocky surface would.

The astronomers said they calculate that Pluto could be slightly smaller than the moon, which is 2,160 miles in diameter, and could even have a diameter as small as 1,750 miles. They said their new measurements were made by examining near-infrared light reflected from Pluto. Light reflected from a substance can indicate what it is.

Andreotti Plans To Name Big Tax Evaders

ROME, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti, trying to make his economic austerity program more acceptable to the common man, said yesterday that he planned to let Italians know toward the end of the year who the big tax evaders are, and what is being done about them.

"In a matter of months we have already detected tax evasion for a total 450 billion lire [$520 million]," Mr. Andreotti said in an interview with the weekly magazine L'Espresso.

He said the names of accused tax evaders have been withheld so far in order not to interfere with continuing investigations.

U.K. Moves To Oust Agee

(Continued from Page 1)

the alleged U.S. pressure could have been prompted by his recent public report on CIA activities in Jamaica to a group in London called Concerned Americans Abroad. He said that while in Jamaica he had named nine CIA agents on the Caribbean island.

Mr. Hosenball said the move to deport him "undoubtedly hinges on some story I did in my capacity as a journalist for Time Out magazine."

He worked for the magazine from 1973 to last July. During that time, it published names of some alleged CIA men in London as part of a general inquiry into CIA activities in Britain.

Link Uncertain

Mr. Agee said that he could not tell whether his case and Mr. Hosenball's were linked, adding that, "I have worked with Mark and many other journalists on the question of the CIA presence in many different countries."

Mr. Hosenball said that he had talked with Mr. Agee, but never worked directly with him.

One reason for the deportation move, Mr. Agee said, "is that the CIA has a new chief of station in London and this might be done as one of his first orders of the day."

U.S. Embassy spokesman William Hamilton said that he had checked with appropriate embassy authorities on both Mr. Agee and Mr. Hosenball and "as far as I can find out, there have been no such representations" from U.S. to British authorities in either case.

House Race Results

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (IHT). —Rep. Lloyd Meeds, the Democratic incumbent, has been declared the winner in Washington state's 2d Congressional District. However, a recount is still to be held.

Muzorewa Sees 'Cheap' Politics

Black Delegates in Squabble At Conference on Rhodesia

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of one of the black nationalist factions at the conference on the future of Rhodesia, accused two other nationalist delegates today of resorting to "cheap power politics."

The accusation underscored the divisions between the four nationalist leaders at the conference, at which the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith is also represented.

Yesterday, two of the black leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, asserted that the conference's British chairman, Ivor Richard, had adopted tactics "aimed at accentuating divisions" among the nationalists.

They alleged that Mr. Richard had shown partiality by providing Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the fourth nationalist representative with documents not given them. Mr. Richard rejected the charge of partiality.

In a letter to Mr. Richard, Bishop Muzorewa said that the accusation by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, who have formed a loosely knit "Patriotic Front," implied that he was negotiating "under the table" with the chairman.

"We feel insulted that our integrity is being questioned and our good name sacrificed at the altar of cheap power politics," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa published the letter after a long private meeting with Mr. Richard on the structure of the projected biracial government that would hold office during the transition of rule from 270,000 whites to the 6 million blacks.

First Talks on Transition

Mr. Richard yesterday had the first of his talks on the transitional government with Mr. Sithole after the "Patriotic Front" delegates had announced in plenary session that they opposed having the conference take up any other issue before Britain had fixed a firm date for Rhodesia's independence under black rule. London has never recognized the Smith government's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The conference has been deadlocked on this issue virtually since its start on Oct. 28. Britain has refused to set a precise date, saying that independence could only be declared once all the constitutional and other transitional processes have been completed. London estimates that this would take 15 months from the successful conclusion of the current talks. The "Patriotic Front," however, insists that independence day must be Dec. 1, 1977.

Bishop Muzorewa's plan for the transitional period calls for London to appoint a governor on the advice of the interim prime minister, who would be elected by Rhodesians on a one-man-vote basis.

Under the prime minister would be a 34-member executive council whose seats would be proportionally divided among the parties represented in the election. The prime minister would name a commission to draft the constitution for an independent Zimbabwe, the African name for Rhodesia.

Dutch Woman Spied, Israel Says

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (Reuters). —A 24-year-old Dutch woman, whose arrest in September led to the uncovering of a pro-Palestinian guerrilla squad in the Netherlands, has been charged here with spying.

The district prosecutor charged that Ludina Janssen had gathered secret information about Ben-Gurion International Airport, where she was detained on her arrival on Sept. 21, with the aim of damaging Israel's security.

Her lawyer, Felicia Langer, told the judge that Miss Janssen was not mentally balanced, and requested a psychiatric examination. The judge agreed to the request and said he would decide whether the woman was fit to stand trial after the examination.

Largest China A-Blast Is Reported by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—China exploded a four-megaton nuclear device in the atmosphere early today, the largest ever detected in China by the United States, the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration said today.

The test took place over the Lop Nor nuclear test site in western China. It was the fourth nuclear test conducted by the Chinese this year, the spokesman said.

Smith Regime Bolstered by Army's Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

this year's "terrorist kill" 1,856. Thirty-eight members Rhodesia's security forces been killed this year.

The guerrilla campaign, over three years limited to clashes on the northern border, has intensified to "search-and-fight" confrontations the entire border and deep inside the country. Fore Rhodesian troops into cou offensives that could have se political repercussions.

Rhodesia has acknowle two hot-pursuit raids borders, early in August and last month. In addition, are growing indications that army has launched a serie small hit-and-run camps across its 800-mile-long bo with Mozambique.

Although the Rhodesian ernment said reports of a sive air and ground attack Thursday on Mavue in Mo bique's southern Gaza Pro were "not worthy of comm there is limited evidence th contact did take place. It is known to be a base for insurgents and Mozambi Frelimo forces.

A Rhodesian source indic that the scale of the opera was exaggerated by the Mo bique news agency. He said no aircraft were shot down that it was not a major cla

Supplies Seized

But it is believed that quantities of Soviet and Ch military supplies were destr or confiscated in the raid, two earlier attacks.

Mozambique radio said ye day that Mavue was "destro during the offensive, and Mozambique soldiers were k A news bulletin also claimed seven Rhodesian aircraft shot down and several Rho soldiers killed.

Mozambique radio clai yesterday that Angola's Mi of Defense Henrique Car Tanzania's Interior Minister Assham and Rosario San a member of the Cuban munist party's Central Comm were in the Mozambique ca to discuss the guerrillas' s and strategy.

But there is, as yet, no con evident among Rhodesian tary officials about the possi of foreign intervention. closures that two battalion Tanzanian troops had moved Mozambique to support the g rillas did not seem to alarm ficials here.

Talks May Shift On Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 17 (AP).—UN Secretary-Gen Kurt Waldheim proposed ye day that the permanent sit international disarmament n tiations be moved from its t tional center in Geneva t new conference center being in Vienna.

In a report to the General sembly, Mr. Waldheim asked his proposal be placed before 31 countries of the Committee Disarmament. "It will be for body to indicate its position this matter," he said. The armament talks have been in Geneva every year since

New Zealand Radio, TV in Fiscal Squeeze

WELLINGTON, New Zeal Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Prime M ter Robert Muldoon said New Zealand's radio and vision services were in financial trouble and will help would have to leave bills unpaid to pay wages month.

The Prime Minister said Cabinet had asked the Trea to report within a week on terim measures to help the corporations, Radio New Zeal and two television chan Their main source of revenu advertising.

Jakarta Imposes Ban On Newsweek, Staff

JAKARTA, Nov. 17 (UPI). The Indonesian government banned the U.S. news magaz Newsweek and denied its co spondents entry into the coun the chief national security o cial, Adm. Sudomo, announ

He did not say when the m sure became effective But it belieyed to have been orde immediately following the appe ance of the magazine's Nov. issue in which an article entit "Indonesia: Fading Hopes" critical of President Suhart administration and family.

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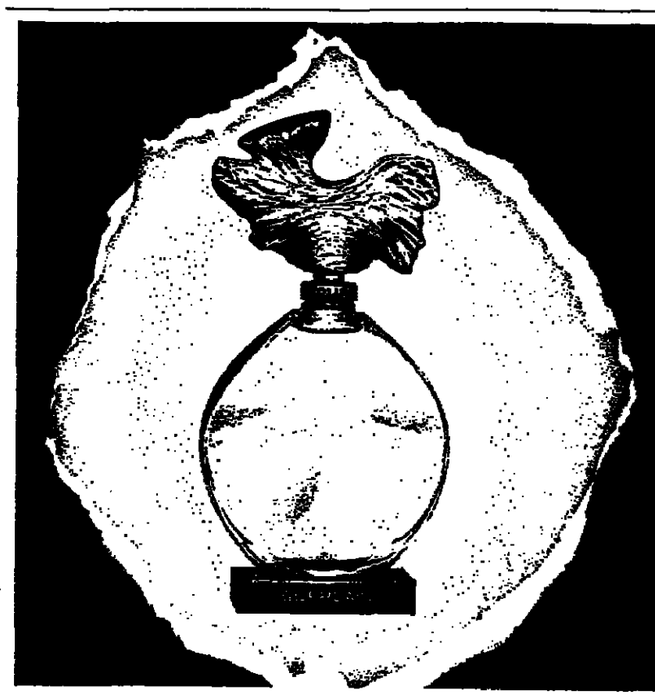
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Africa, others (air)	$114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Australian (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
Austria (air)	Sch. 975.00	525.00
Belgium	B.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Canada (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
China (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 319.00	176.00
Dubai (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.80	105.00
France	F.F. 206.00	112.00
Germany	D.M. 139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St. 16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	Dr. 1,556.00	842.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
India (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Ireland	£St. 16.50	9.00
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Kuwait (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
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Libya (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
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Malta (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Netherlands	F.L. 142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 232.80	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr. 168.80	92.00
Thailand (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
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Target Date Is Feb. 15

Carter Plans to Move Quickly On a Budget for Fiscal 1978

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—President-elect Jimmy Carter is set Feb. 15 as a target date for presenting to Congress his own "budget-in-brief" for the 1978 fiscal year, one of his principal aides said yesterday.

If that deadline is met, this would put Mr. Carter well ahead of previous incoming presidents in shaping the budget process and in spending priorities of his administration.

Frank Watson jr., transition coordinator for Mr. Carter, said that "decision-forcing events" would impel Mr. Carter to take early action on the overall budget, on defense spending and particularly on whether to proceed with production of the controversial B-1 bomber; on jobs and stimulating the economy; and "incomes policy," described by other Carter aides as meaning guidelines and public hearings to persuade business and labor to exercise restraint on wages and prices.

"His early decisions will telegraph his aspirations for his administration," Mr. Watson said in an interview.

Mr. Watson, who yesterday for the first time assembled the Carter transition staff of more than 100 persons, sketched a picture of an administration that would give a central role to the White House Office of Management and Budget in helping the new President set priorities while leaving the Cabinet secretaries as strong administrators of their departments.

Mixed Cabinet Seen

In a separate, impromptu talk with reporters, Hamilton Jordan, former campaign director and now chief talent hunter for Mr. Carter, said that he was sure the new administration's Cabinet would include some Republicans or independents.

Mr. Jordan, asserting that his task was "to find the best people" from among several thousand already proposed, said there was no advance commitment to form a bipartisan Cabinet. But he added, "I'm sure it's inevitable that there will be some Republicans or independents in there, as well as Democrats."

Mr. Watson, who has overall supervision over both the budget and policy analysis divisions, disclosed that in discussions with Paul O'Neill, deputy director of the Ford administration's Office of Management and Budget, he had sought permission for Carter aides to sit in as observers while the Ford administration prepared its budget for the 1978 fiscal year. That budget is to be submitted to Congress on Jan. 17, three days before President Ford leaves office.

Having Carter aides present while the Ford budget is formulated, he said, would be helpful to the incoming administration in preparing its own alternative budget proposals. But because of political sensitivities for both the Ford and Carter camps, he acknowledged, "it doesn't look good right now" for this kind of access. Nonetheless, he praised Ford administration officials for their "uniformly cooperative" attitude toward the Carter transition operation.

Mr. Watson said that soon after taking office Mr. Carter would be forced to make a number of early decisions on government spending and that was one reason why he had set Feb. 15 as the target for presenting Congress his own alternatives to the Ford budget. More than once, Mr. Watson described these as "budget proposals" or a "budget-in-brief" rather than a complete substitute budget.

In 1961, the incoming Kennedy administration had ambitions of presenting a complete budget of its own by April 15, but had to abandon those plans as overly ambitious. Other incoming administrations have not moved as rapidly as Mr. Carter evidently intends to.

In the case of the B-1 bomber, Mr. Watson said that Carter planners were making preparations for a presidential decision by Feb. 1. On that date, the bomber is to go into production unless Mr. Carter decides against it. His aides have already indicated privately that eliminating or cutting back appropriations for the B-1 is one of the easiest ways for him to keep his campaign pledge to cut defense spending by $5 billion to $7 billion.

In describing the likely organization of the administration, Mr. Watson repeated campaign commitments to a strong Cabinet but also said, "There's only one place with a government-wide perspective and that's the president," indicating that Mr. Carter himself would keep control of setting priorities for his administration in spite of his public commitment to a strong Cabinet.

...rong NATO ...een as Goal ...y Kissinger

...ILLIAMSBURG, Va., Nov. ... (UPI).—Secretary of State ...ry Kissinger predicted yester... that the American people ...ld support strengthening NA... and said that the alliance ...ld not be worried if a rap...chement is reached between ...ia and the Soviet Union.

... a foreign policy speech ... the North Atlantic assembly, ... first since the presidential ...tion, Mr. Kissinger said, "Now ... the campaign is over, all ...ericans will support without ...ist the strengthening of ...TO."

...e also said that he would ...er with President-elect Jimmy ...ter later this week in Plains, ... "to answer completely all ... questions and to assure that ...akes over under the best pos... circumstances."

...oncerning a possible rapproche...nt between Peking and ...cow, Mr. Kissinger said, "I ...not believe that it is in the ...rest of the West to give the ...ression we are panicked about ...ossible rapprochement."

Their Own Reasons

...hey quarreled for their own ...ons and they will have a ...rochement for their own rea...," he said.

... Kissinger was warmly ap...ded when he said that the ...policy would be to "let these ... Communist powers handle ... own relations and not give ...mpression that we can manip...e it for our own ends."

...e secretary of state expressed ...belief that Mr. Carter would ...inue to improve relations with ...ng. But he said that he felt ...ould be unfair for him to ... publicly now at what pace ... felt Mr. Carter should ...gthen those ties.

... Kissinger told the assembly ... he could not speak for the ...er administration, but he ...assured that U.S. foreign ...y in recent decades had ... nonpartisan. He said he ...d personally "continue sup...ng the principles for which ...ve stood,' adding, "If that ... us have a ...ore effective ...gn policy, I would be delight...

...he United States will always ... for peace," he said in ...rks that in many respects ... the overtone of a farewell ...ss. "We will always uphold ... peoples . . . and will strive ...ring about a world that is ...r than the one in which we ... ourselves in any given ...ent," Mr. Kissinger said.

...anning Group ... NATO Begins ...et in London

...NDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—De... ministers of eight NATO ...ries began a secret two-day ...g today to review allied ...y preparedness and the ...g Soviet nuclear threat.

...y met as NATO's Nuclear ...ing Group, whose current ...ers are Britain, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, the ...rlands, Norway and the ... States.

...ATO spokesman said that ...eeting opened with a report ...efense Secretary Donald ...eld on the state of the West nuclear balance in the ... of strategic nuclear weapons.

... spokesman said that Mr. ...eld reviewed U.S. progress ...ategic nuclear weaponry, in... intercontinental ballistic ...s and submarine-borne ...s.

...lso gave the latest U.S. as...nt of the expanding Soviet ...r capacity," the spokesman ...

... spokesman added that the ... also reviewing the latest ... thinking on the use of ... battlefield nuclear weap... and their possible use if con...al weapons fail to halt a ...anist attack against West... Europe.

U.S. Nuclear Sub

...PORT NEWS, Va., Nov. ...T).—The Navy commission... USS. Los Angeles last ...nd, putting into service the ...of a line of high-speed ...ear submarines. It was ...ed in 1974.



Associated Press.

PLAINS TALK—Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale arriving in Plains, Ga., where he was greeted by the President-elect, Jimmy Carter. They were to meet for talks with some congressional leaders yesterday in Lovejoy, Ga.

Plains Will No Longer Be so Plain

ATLANTA, Nov. 17 (AP).—Jimmy Carter's hometown of Plains may soon get public restrooms and a police force doubled from one to two men as part of state help in handling its prominence.

Street resurfacing and first aid facilities also are under discussion for Plains (population 683) where generations of Carters have lived.

The southeastern Georgia town and its two-block business district have been a tourist magnet since Mr. Carter won a string of primary elections in the spring.

The number of visitors grew as the campaign wore on. The Sunday after Mr. Carter's victory over President Ford, state officials said they logged more than 1,200 tourists.

Gov. George Busbee, Mr. Carter's successor in that office, said he is considering creation of a task force to help the town overcome the problems of its newly acquired fame.

Carter Campaign Used Entire Fund Of $21.8 Million

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 17 (AP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter's campaign spent all of the $21.8 million allotted to it from federal funds, his staff announced today.

In a report issued today, Mr. Carter's office said it spent all of the money allocated to the campaign by the U.S. Treasury under the new political finance law—and could have used more.

It said the campaign staff totaled 1,544 persons just before Election Day. It listed media expenses of $10.5 million, with $7.8 million spent on television advertising. The statement said the maximum salary was $2,000 a month, but this was cut to $1,800 at the start of September, when salary reductions were imposed.

"While the limitation on the amount of funds available meant that many frills had to be eliminated and some tough decisions made . . . public funding permitted the campaign to be run in a very business-like fashion and eliminated the dependence on large contributions," Robert Lipshutz, the campaign treasurer, said in the statement.

However, he said, "additional funds could have been put to effective use."

Congressmen Travel Again On Taxpayers

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—Members of Congress have again found the post-election period a good time for foreign travel.

Among the travelers are at least four lame ducks who announced months ago that they would not seek re-election. Three of them are spending more than two weeks abroad at taxpayers' expense.

The most extensive trip is being taken by Rep. William Randall, D-Mo., the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, who is retiring.

Rep. Randall, 67, left Nov. 5 and will return next Sunday after visiting Yugoslavia, Romania, France, West Germany, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt and Italy.

An aide said Rep. Randall was studying cell-regeneration projects in geriatric centers in Belgrade and Bucharest, then joining members of the Select Committee on Narcotics for the rest of the trip. Rep. Randall is not a member of the Narcotics Committee.

18-Day Trip

The retiring chairman of the House International Relations Committee, 70-year-old Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., is on an 18-day visit to Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand to study foreign-policy interests in the Far East.

Retiring Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., 62, has joined a House Judiciary Committee trip to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Kenya to study problems of international terrorism and refugees.

Rep. James O'Hara, D-Mich., who lost a primary bid to succeed Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., is planning to attend the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference in Nairobi.

2 Are Undecided

Two senators who were defeated in re-election attempts, Frank Moss, D-Utah, and Gale McGee, D-Wyo., have not decided whether they will attend a conference on South African problems in Lesotho. Another defeated senator, John Tunney, D-Calif., has dropped out of the Lesotho trip.

At least 25 senators and 50 congressmen who will remain in office next year are traveling across the globe from Antarctica to Finland between now and the time the new Congress convenes Jan. 4.

Java Floods Kill 130

JAKARTA, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The worst floods to hit east Java in 20 years left at least 130 persons dead during the past weekend, reports reaching here yesterday said.

U.S. Diplomat's Visa Revoked By Russia in Act of Reprisal

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (WP).—The Soviet Union has revoked the visa of a senior U.S diplomat here in retaliation for a similar action by the United States against a Soviet official, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

The moves took place some weeks ago but were not disclosed, officials indicated, while efforts were under way to persuade the Russians to change their minds about the American, Marshal Brement, who was the embassy's political counselor. Mr. Brement, 44, a Soviet-affairs specialist, left for vacation and home leave in August and was subsequently informed he would not be allowed to return.

U.S. officials would not disclose the identity of the Russian involved but said his visa had been withdrawn because he was "engaging in improper activities in the United States." The Soviet Foreign Ministry did not respond to a reporter's query on the matter today.

'Purely Retaliatory'

"It was perfectly clear that the action taken against Marshal Brement was purely retaliatory," said embassy spokesman Raymond Benson, "and the United States has urged the Soviet Union to reconsider."

The Russian had also been informed that he would not be readmitted while he was out of the country, said Mr. Benson, so neither case can be formally regarded as an expulsion, although that is the effect.

The reciprocal ousters provide the latest example of how revived Soviet-U.S. frictions in the last year or so affect representatives of the two countries.

In the heyday of the détente era between 1972 and 1975, such actions were either suspended or downplayed. Then last February, in the wake of U.S. displeasure over Soviet actions in Angola and elsewhere, it was disclosed here that the Kremlin was focusing strong radiation beams on the embassy building. Next the Russians protested strongly to the United States about harassment of their officials in the United States by Jewish extremist groups.

That point was driven home when U.S. diplomats here were subjected to telephoned threats, minor jostling on the street and bomb scares at the embassy building.

Retaliation of that sort had largely ceased lately. Today, however, an anonymous caller to the Soviet Ministry of the Interior warned that a bomb was set to go off in the pavilion at Sokolniki Park where an enormously popular U.S. exhibit to mark the Bicentennial has been drawing huge crowds all week.

After the building was hurriedly cleared, it took four hours for the Soviet bomb squad to arrive on the scene. Some U.S. officials suggested sourly that the incident had been concocted to discourage attendance at the exhibition. The mere fact that private grumbling of that kind is common among Americans reflects something of th current mood here.

5 Puerto Ricans In U.S. Jails Sue On Treatment

WASHINGTON, Nov 17 (AP).—Five Puerto Rican nationalists, imprisoned in the United States for more than two decades, have charged that the government has "pursued a conscious and systematic plan" to punish them for their political beliefs.

One of the plaintiffs is Oscar Collazo, who tried to shoot his way into Blair House on Nov. 1, 1950 while then President Harry Truman was inside. A companion of Collazo and a Secret Service man were killed.

The other four—Andres Cordero, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Miranda and Irving Flores—conducted an armed attack on the House of Representatives March 1, 1954. Five congressmen were wounded.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court they asked that Cordero be released because he is dying of cancer and that, for the rest, there be an "immediate end to all discriminatory and politically motivated special treatment."

Mrs. Lebron charges that she has been subjected to "psychological and physical torture."

Cordero, who has had three cancer operations, asserts that his "terminal illness could have been prevented had he received proper medical care."

All five plaintiffs charge that their visiting rights were restricted and that their correspondence and reading has been interfered with.

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EEC plans disclosed by business consultancy

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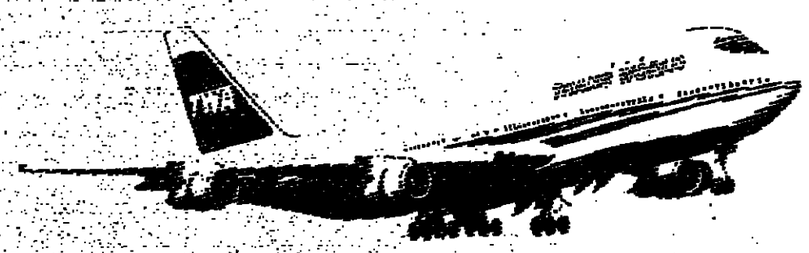
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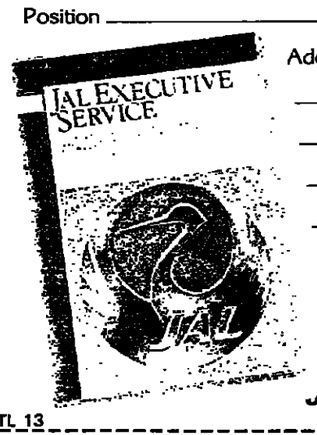
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Despite Nostalgic Rumblings

No Real Nazi Revival Is Seen in W. Germany

By Murray Sceger

BONN, Nov. 17.—For a few days recently some of the old fear words—Luftwaffe, Stukas, Iron Crosses, Hitler, Nazis—haunted the news in West Germany.

A "demonstration" in Frankfurt commemorated one of the ugliest events of the prewar Hitler days . . . A rally in Mannheim honored Nazi "war heroes" . . . The police in West Berlin arrested 13 people who had gathered around a bust of Hitler and possessed a machine gun.

All these incidents in a few days this month alarmed the small German Jewish community that survived the Nazi persecution or returned to the country after World War II, as well as other Hitler victims. They saw in them an increased nostalgia for the glory days of Fascism and the threat of heightened neo-Nazi activity.

A Bavarian group said:

"We former resistance fighters and persons having been persecuted by the Nazis see in this trend a grave danger to our democracy."

Heinz Galinski, leader of the West Berlin Jewish community, said the government and the country's democratic political parties should deal "more seriously and more thoroughly with the provocative activities of neo-Nazi circles."

More objective foreign analysts are convinced, however, that there is no real revival of Nazi activity under way in West Germany, despite a heightened national consciousness of the country's strength and prosperity compared with its Western neighbors, and a persistent concern over potential Communist attack from the east.

Bonn authorities try to differentiate among three kinds of manifestations—truly neo-Nazi conspiracies which involved glorification of Hitler and racism, and which are illegal; rightist nationalist political parties, which are legal, and nostalgic war veteran activities which are allowed if they do not violate the laws against resurrecting Nazism.

"We don't see any increase in Nazi activities," one Western political expert commented. "Most of the real Nazis are old and retired now. Certainly the activities going on are a far cry from a decade ago and earlier."

What was called a demonstration in Frankfurt turned out to be a random posting of pro-Nazi stickers around the city and the raising of a Nazi flag on a building where it was hardly noticed except by police who removed it. The events caused unusual alarm, however, because they came on the 38th anniversary of the infamous Crystal Night, Nov. 9, 1938, when Nazi gangs roamed German cities to smash the windows of Jewish businesses.

The Mannheim meeting was a rally of legal but extremely rightist political party at which some of the estimated 800 participants wore Nazi identification. The police confiscated a stone memorial dedicated to war dead and a wreath honoring Col. Joachim Peiper, an SS officer.

Peiper served a sentence for war crimes and is resumed to have died in a fire at his home in France in July.

A group of former French resistance fighters who call themselves the "Avengers" claimed responsibility for killing Peiper. The onetime underground fighters also said they were going to track down all surviving members of the Waffen SS, another elite Nazi unit that included many volunteers from occupied countries.

The Berlin raid was typical of the kind of actions taken regularly by the West German authorities trying to tread the narrow line between permitted political activities in a democratic state and illegal activities promoting Nazism.

For many authorities, the occasional manifestations of Fascist-type political activities in Germany are part of an international fascination with Hitler and the Nazis and a widespread, loosely connected network of rightist extremist organizations.

It is believed that some incidents in Germany may be provocations staged by Communist agents. "They are always trying to give the impression Nazism is still active," a Western intelligence source commented.

The neo-Nazis appear more dangerously active in countries other than West Germany, where glorification of Hitler and anti-Semitism are outlawed. But because Nazism was a German creation, any signs of its revival here attract the greatest attention.

Wartime Nazi sympathizers and collaborators have been arrested or tried recently in the Soviet Union, Communist East Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, as well as in West Germany.

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British Karl Marx Was a Ringer, U.K. Record Office Now Reveals

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Public Record Office, guardian of Britain's national archives, has scotched an attempt to prove that Karl Marx became British.

It said yesterday that West German Michael Knieriem had confused Marx with a namesake when he announced he had proof the father of Communism was granted British citizenship in 1877.

Mr. Knieriem, curator of the Friedrich Engels Memorial Museum in Wuppertal, West Germany, made the announcement this week after a search of files in London. He found an 1877 record of a successful citizenship application by a man called Karl Marx.

Marx, who was born in Trier in 1818, renounced his Prussian nationality in 1845. He was expelled and settled in Britain in 1849. He applied for British citizenship in 1874 but was turned down as "a notorious German agitator."

Mr. Knieriem claimed to have found the record of a second, successful citizenship bid by Marx.

But the record office said it "confirmed that by a coincidence there were two Karl Marxes and the one who was accepted as a British citizen was not the revolutionary." The second Karl Marx was a jeweler from Homburg, Germany. He lived in London and was described by the police as "fairly respectable."

Exempt Ship Repair

Lords Turn Down Key Clause In U.K. Nationalization Bill

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative-dominated House of Lords tonight defeated the Labor government on a key clause in a controversial bill to nationalize the country's aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

By 144 votes to 51, the peers upheld an earlier decision—despite the Labor government's demands—to exclude 12 ship-repairing firms from the measure.

Tonight's defeat was the second major setback to the government's legislative program in the last week. Abstentions last Wednesday by two Labor members in the House of Commons cost the government a crucial vote on a bill to extend the rights of dockers to inland cargo-handling jobs.

The dock bill will become law as it stands, a weakened version of the government's proposals. The same fate may now await the nationalization measure. The only way the government can get the nationalization bill passed before the end of the current parliamentary session next week will be to accept the decision of the House of Lords.

The alternative is to invoke the Parliament Act in the next session beginning Nov. 24. This would enable the government to overrule and bypass the House of Lords, but it would delay the bill for several months because of necessary procedural stages in the House of Commons.

However, the Labor government, which now has an effective majority over all other parties of only two in the House of Commons, cannot be confident the nationalization proposals eventually will be approved.

The difficulties which the administration has had in getting its disputed legislation through the House of Lords has brought renewed calls from Labor left-wingers for the abolition of the upper chamber.

The critics accuse the unelected body of flouting the will of the elected House of Commons.

A Labor Member of Parliament, Gwilym Roberts, said tonight that he would seek to question Prime Minister James Callaghan "as a matter of urgency" about changing the political balance in the House of Lords by nominating Labor members from each parliamentary constituency for a peerage.

"This would have the advantage of getting working people in the House of Lords, provide a Labor majority in the upper house and would remove some of the arguments between the government and the Labor party," Mr. Roberts said.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

House Serves Subpoenas on Assassinations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The House Select Committee on Assassinations began serving about 10 subpoenas today in search of new information on the murders of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

The main targets of the subpoenas are believed to be material from FBI and CIA files as well as testimony from some individual witnesses.

The subpoenas were signed last night by the committee chairman, Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Va., after an all-day meeting in which potential witnesses were discussed and the subpoenas approved.

Both Rep. Downing and Richard Sprague, chief counsel for the 11-member panel, declined to say to whom the subpoenas were directed, stating only that there were "quite a few." But a committee spokesman today said they numbered "about 10."

Laos Asks Paris To Recall Attaché

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Laos has asked France to withdraw its military attaché, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Laotian authorities "considered the presence of a military attaché unnecessary because there is no military cooperation between the two nations," the spokesman said.

He added: "The same measure is to be applied to other Western countries."

Utah Prisoner Better After Pill Overdose

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17 (AP).—Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore, who took a sleeping-pill overdose in an apparent suicide pact with his girl friend, was improved today and in fair condition at a hospital here.

But the girl friend, Nicole Barrett, 20, remained in critical condition and comatose in a hospital at Provo, 40 miles to the south.

Gilmore, 35, who said he prefers death before a firing squad to prison, and Mrs. Barrett were found unconscious yesterday morning after taking overdoses of sleeping pills. He was found in his prison cell and she at her apartment.

The Utah Board of Pardons today extended Gilmore's stay of execution until Dec. 6 because of the suicide attempt.

Gilmore's dose of 10 to 20 tablets was described as sublethal.

He was described as in very serious condition and in a moderate coma throughout the night. But an assessment today from the University of Utah Medical Center upgraded his condition to fair and said Gilmore had been taken off a respirator.

Debate on Israel Reset by Unesco

NAIROBI, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Debate on a controversial United Nations agency resolution condemning Israeli actions in occupied territories was postponed today after Western nations introduced a series of amendments to soften the draft's language.

The two-page draft was introduced by a bloc of Arab and African Countries at the general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, but final action was postponed until tomorrow to allow delegates time to try to reach a compromise formula on its wording.

The United States, Australia and Canada introduced amendments to try to eliminate the strongest anti-Israeli statements or soften the language.

Black Congressman Gets South Africa Visa

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., leader of the congressional black caucus, who has repeatedly been denied permission to visit South Africa, has received a visa, his office here said today.

The congressman will visit South Africa during the next few weeks to study the racial situation there, an office spokesman said. He is a strong critic of South Africa's apartheid policies.

E. Germany Calls Singer 'False' Red

Exiling Is Protested On Both Sides of Wa

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (UPI).—E Germany today branded its p ular protest singer and compo Wolf Biermann as a false Co munist "who was complet black inside but donned a cap."

The Communist state provo a wave of protest in West G many yesterday by banning singer from returning to East. He moved to East Germ from his native Hamburg in Mr. Biermann, on his first week tour of West Germany 12 years, said he found the pulsion "unacceptable."

The East German Commun party newspaper Neues Deu land said Mr. Biermann's per mance Saturday in Cologne an audience of 7,000 had warn ed the withdrawal of his citi ship because of its hostility the East German society.

"For years he has squi poison against the German D ocratic Republic to the appla of our enemies," Neues Deut land said.

Klaus Boelling, chief spo man for the West German ernment, said the East Ger action demonstrated "the of spiritual freedom" in a s in which Mr. Biermann taken on himself the freedom expression taken for granted democratic countries.

Exile Is Protested

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (Reuter) A group of East German aut today protested to the gov ment against the exile of Biermann.

They called on the Comm leadership to reconsider yes day's decision to strip him of citizenship and ban him returning home.

His wife, Christine, who mained here with their 6-mo old son, Benjamin, said today had been in contact with husband. Friends said it was yet clear whether she and baby would be allowed to the singer.

Chile to Release All but 20 Held f Political Reaso

SANTIAGO, Nov. 17 (AP The military government announced that it is fr ing all but 20 political priso held without charges in Ch

The 20 exceptions include Corvalan, secretary-general o outlawed Chilean Commu party, the statement said.

But it added that Chile "initiated efforts" aimed at release of Mr. Corvalan in change for the freedom of S dissident Vladimir Bukovsky

The announcement was rep Gen. Hernan Bejares, the init minister. It said that those b released unconditionally are sons held by virtue of a s of siege in force here.

The government previously that 280 persons were being under state of siege provision of Sept. 30.

Eighteen persons being under these provisions will released only when foreign co tries are ready to receive t as exiles, the announcement s

It did not name the 18, said the condition was imp because of "their special da to state security."

The other two exceptions Mr. Corvalan and former Jorge Montes, also a Com nist. The government said would release Mr. Montes if C freed former Cuban official Hu Matos, "jailed by the Castro gime for more than 15 years."

13 Hurt in Jetliner Fi

DENVER, Nov. 17 (AP A Houston-bound DC-8 jet caught fire and overran a r way during takeoff at the air here yesterday, and 13 pers were hospitalized with minor juries. The blaze, of unkno origin, was quickly extinguis

FOCUS ON ENERGY

December 6, 1976
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International Herald Tribune

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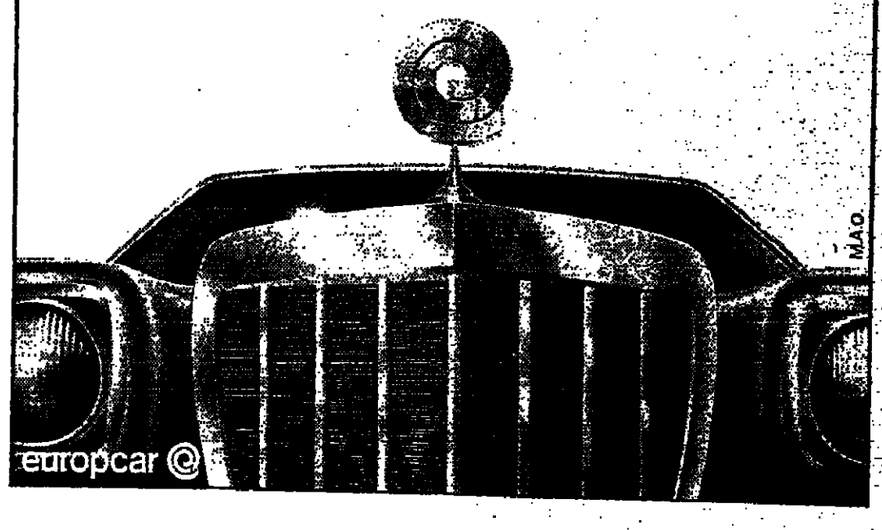
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March to Literacy'

Nigeria Inaugurates Effort For Full Primary Education

By John Darnton

AGOS, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Six-r-old Benjamin Disu has to 6 at 6 a.m. to get to school on e. He does not have all of school books yet and the ool building he goes to is so crowded that it is on double sion. But Benjamin and his ents are not complaining.

He is the first in my family go to school," said his father, briel Disu, a cow slaughterer the sprawling slum of Yaba. s life will not be the same as

Nigeria has just begun the momentous "march to lit-" undertaken by an Afri-nation—universal primary cation. The country's literate is believed to be about 25 cent.

The program began this semes-when all 6-year-old children ughout the federation were en the right of free admission schools. It will be extended as current class moves from de to grade, so that at the of five years it will cover entire primary system.

5-Year Plan

y 1980, at the end of a five-development plan, the government plans to make primary cation compulsory. It clearly es, as the head of state, Gen. egum Obasanjo, said in ning the program last nth, that "by then the benefit importance of education will so appreciated by all Nigerians making it compulsory will be e formality."

he program has encountered y problems in starting. It strained resources and reports a substantial financial mitment—$900 million for the year alone, not including cost of school construction. t year, there were 4.8 million children in primary school. s year, there are 8 million, uding 2.5 million beginning ar-olds. By 1981, the figure rise, in theory at least, to 18 ion pupils, which is more the population of most African countries.

his semester, the country needed 60,000 new classrooms and 163,000 additional teachers. About 300,000 more teachers will be required over the next five years. To meet the need, the military government has taken over 156 teacher-training colleges and plans to build 74 new colleges, each with a student population of 1,000.

Still, there are not enough teachers, not enough supplies and not enough classrooms. Instruction programs have been lagging. In the Cross River State, almost half the new classrooms required were not ready and so the opening date was postponed for 814,000 pupils. In Ondo State, churches and mosques had to be used as makeshift classrooms. In the capital of Lagos, some schools are on triple sessions.

Shoddy Construction

In the northeastern section of the country, construction work by local contractors was so shoddy that some schools were blown down or carried away by floods. A thousand students who arrived last year for an emergency two-year teacher-training course discovered, after they arrived, that the buildings to house them had only just been started.

Some teachers have been refusing assignments to rural areas because they lack amenities.

The government's attitude has been that, despite all of the shortcomings, universal primary education is such an important goal that it cannot be postponed.

Gen. Obasanjo said: "These problems are not such as to deter us from making a start which we believe is in the right direction, and it should make no difference even if some of the children have temporarily to study in improvised and makeshift accommodation. This is normally the lot of pioneers in any venture."

Universal primary education is seen as essential in Nigeria for civilian rule, which has been promised in 1979, and also as a means of reducing tribalism and equalizing opportunities between the Moslem north and the Christian and pagan south, which is more developed.

All-Consuming Goal

To many Nigerians, especially in the south, education is an all-consuming goal—a graduate degree is seen as a passport to move out of the crushing poverty. In past years, corrupt officials in secondary schools have accepted bribes to admit unqualified students and the universities have been shaken by scandals involving forged admissions certificates.

At the same time, little value is placed upon an education leading to blue-collar work, even when it is highly skilled. In 1973, there were only 84 technical and vocational schools, with a student population of only 22,588. The total population of the country is around 80 million.

Had the military government dropped the plan for universal primary education, which was promised by the previous regime headed by Gen. Yakubu Gowon, it would have instantly lost much of its popular support.

If the program succeeds, Nigeria will be the first black African nation to live up to a commitment to provide primary education to its entire population, as a matter of right and not privilege.

,000 to Youth aten by Police

HILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (AP). ederal jury yesterday award-3,000 to a student who was ened with a gun and kick-y a Philadelphia policeman being charged with stealing pent bag of pistachio nuts.

e jury ruled in favor of Elliot ch, 22, a student at the ersity of Pennsylvania. Mr. ch was accused by the ager of a fruit store of steal-he nuts. When Mr. Branch d the theft and refused to a paper admitting guilt, a ity guard was alerted and olice were summoned.

Branch claimed in his suit he was taken to a police n where detective Martin w kicked him in the face. id Mr. Vitkow held a gun s neck and threatened to him if he did not sign the ssion. Mr. Branch signed, he shoplifting charge was ursued.



Associated Press.

FAMILIARIZATION—Students in a geography class in Racine, Wis., getting the "feel" of the United States with a huge map they drew on a school playground.

Thais Keep U.S. Spy Gear Ready for Use

By Lewis M. Simons

UDORN, Thailand, Nov. 17 (WP).—The Americans who operated Ramasun, the most secret of all U.S. electronic spy stations in Asia, have left, but the Thais who are now maintaining the station think the Americans will return.

"They took only a few key pieces of equipment with them when they left," said Col. Taweep Sattanon of the Thai Army's Supreme Command Forward, one of three officers in charge of Ramasun. "That's all they'd have to bring back with them to get operations going again."

The question of reopening Ramasun, with its implications of binding Thailand resolutely to the United States and further isolating it from its Indochinese Communist neighbors, has quietly surfaced since the military take-over in Bangkok Oct. 6.

The new regime has made defense a top priority. The government was empowered last week to borrow $1 billion to buy sophisticated weapons. Where the weapons, or the money, will come from is still undecided.

Radio Frequency

The Ramasun spy base is seen as part of the lure to draw military aid from the United States. The base, which was closed in June as part of the overall U.S. military withdrawal from Thailand, was prized by the Pentagon for its ability to monitor a variety of low-frequency radio transmissions and other activities in Vietnam and parts of China. According to a senior Pentagon official, the facility could not be entirely replaced anywhere else in the world.

A U.S. Embassy official in Bangkok and a senior Thai Army officer, both of whom refused to be quoted, insisted categorically that spying operations at Ramasun would not resume.

Nevertheless, the Thai Army is maintaining Ramasun at a surprising level of readiness and spending more than would seem necessary on a facility that supposedly has no future.

Ramasun itself gives a passerby the impression of a ghost town. Located on the outskirts of the provincial capital of Udorn and 10 hours' drive up the U.S.-built "Friendship Highway" from Bangkok, its vast, towering antenna is a mute reminder of unending conflicts in Southeast Asia.

Outside the high chain-link fence that rings Ramasun, establishments like Tom's Gems, the Golden Gate Bar and Massage and Slim's Tailor Shop, which catered to the Americans, are now closed and shuttered.

But inside, there is still considerable activity. Some 200 soldiers from Supreme Command Forward, the Udorn Army District and the Counterintelligence Corps are maintaining the base. Electric generators are operated around the clock.

"Just running the generators is costing the government 19,000 bhat [nearly $1,000] a day," Col. Taweep said.

Editor Is Released

BANGKOK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A Thai magazine editor, Phansak Vinyarat, who was among several journalists arrested after last month's coup, has been released on bail and has left temporarily for the United States, police said.

U.S. Envoy Quits Yugoslavia Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—President Ford today accepted the resignation of Laurence Silberman as ambassador to Yugoslavia, effective immediately.

Mr. Silberman was an aide in the Justice Department under former Attorney General William Saxbe starting March 13, 1974. He served briefly under the present attorney general, Edward Levi, but quit in April, 1975, and became ambassador to Yugoslavia a month later.

As envoy here, Mr. Silberman was redited with bringing pressure that won the release from a Yugoslav prison of Laszlo Toth, a U.S. citizen who, on a visit to his native Yugoslavia, was accused of industrial espionage. President Tito denounced Mr. Silberman for "giving lessons about our internal and foreign policy and interfering in our affairs."

But Without Liquor

Austere Saudi Capital Goes Cosmopolitan

By Eric Pace

RIYADH, Nov. 17 (NYT).—In a fragrant barber shop Saudi sheikhs have their mustaches trimmed by a Palestinian. At the Riyadh airport, a flock of Japanese businessmen is shepherded by a Sudanese. In the hotels the restaurant buffet tables are thronged with Americans, Britons, Frenchmen and Italians—and the waiters are mostly Egyptian.

This solemn and secretive capital, set in the remote heart of the Arabian peninsula, is getting to be downright cosmopolitan thanks to the government's oil revenues of $30 billion a year.

The main decisions about how all that money is to be spent are made here in Riyadh, which was the stronghold of the ruling family even before the modern Saudi state was formed—and before the oil money started rolling in.

Over the years the government has grown increasingly tolerant of strangers, so foreign businessmen have been trooping through, trying to get in on the action, and workers from less affluent nations have come to seek their livelihoods along the capital's dusty boulevards.

Price Roller Coaster

The results include a babble of tongues and accents and a variety of tastes in beverages, not all of which can be legally fulfilled in this austere society, and a roller coaster of prices.

Up-to-date statistics are sparse. Recent estimates are that in addition to 4 million to 5 million Saudis, there are perhaps 1.5 million non-Saudis, mostly Yemenis, scattered across the country.

Among the foreigners are more than 20,000 Americans, many of whom have arrived since the current oil boom began late in 1973. The influx of Americans and other high-spending foreigners has helped to drive prices up by well over 30 per cent a year, by some estimates, although the government says it has been braking inflation lately.

"The heat is dying down now, although it's true the economy is still pretty warm," Mansour al-Turki, the deputy finance minister, told a visitor.

As part of the effort to restrain prices, the government has been pressing contractors to provide their own housing for their imported employees. Nonetheless, scores of foreign technicians are roosting in the capital's hotels, which have for a long time been badly crowded.

Those foreigners who arrive without ironclad reservations are often reduced to crisscrossing the city by taxi, pleading with hotel receptionists to let them in. An Italian salesman, his smile momentarily gone, blurted to a competitor for hotel space, "It's nothing but trouble, trouble, trouble!"

A stiffer upper lip was displayed by Faisal al-Bashir, assistant deputy planning minister, while speaking with a European interviewer. "To develop a country," he observed, "one must make sacrifices in comfort, if not financial sacrifices."

Riyadh's weather is dry and often very hot, which makes people thirsty. The government is going to great lengths to quench thirsts with ordinary water; obtaining tastier fluids is sometimes problematical.

With the Riyadh population rapidly expanding—it is estimated at 750,000—the government is planning to augment the supply of water with an elaborate system of pipelines and wells, tapping additional underground supplies and desalting as necessary.

Water From Syria

Some foreigners have preferred bottled water that used to come from Lebanon, but that seems to be a casualty of the civil war there. Now they are being served a variety from Syria.

Since alcohol is officially forbidden in Saudi Arabia, where the state religion is a puritanical brand of Islam, foreigners are also visible at hotels and restaurants sipping wistfully at imported nonalcoholic apple juice and a nonalcoholic beverage resembling beer.

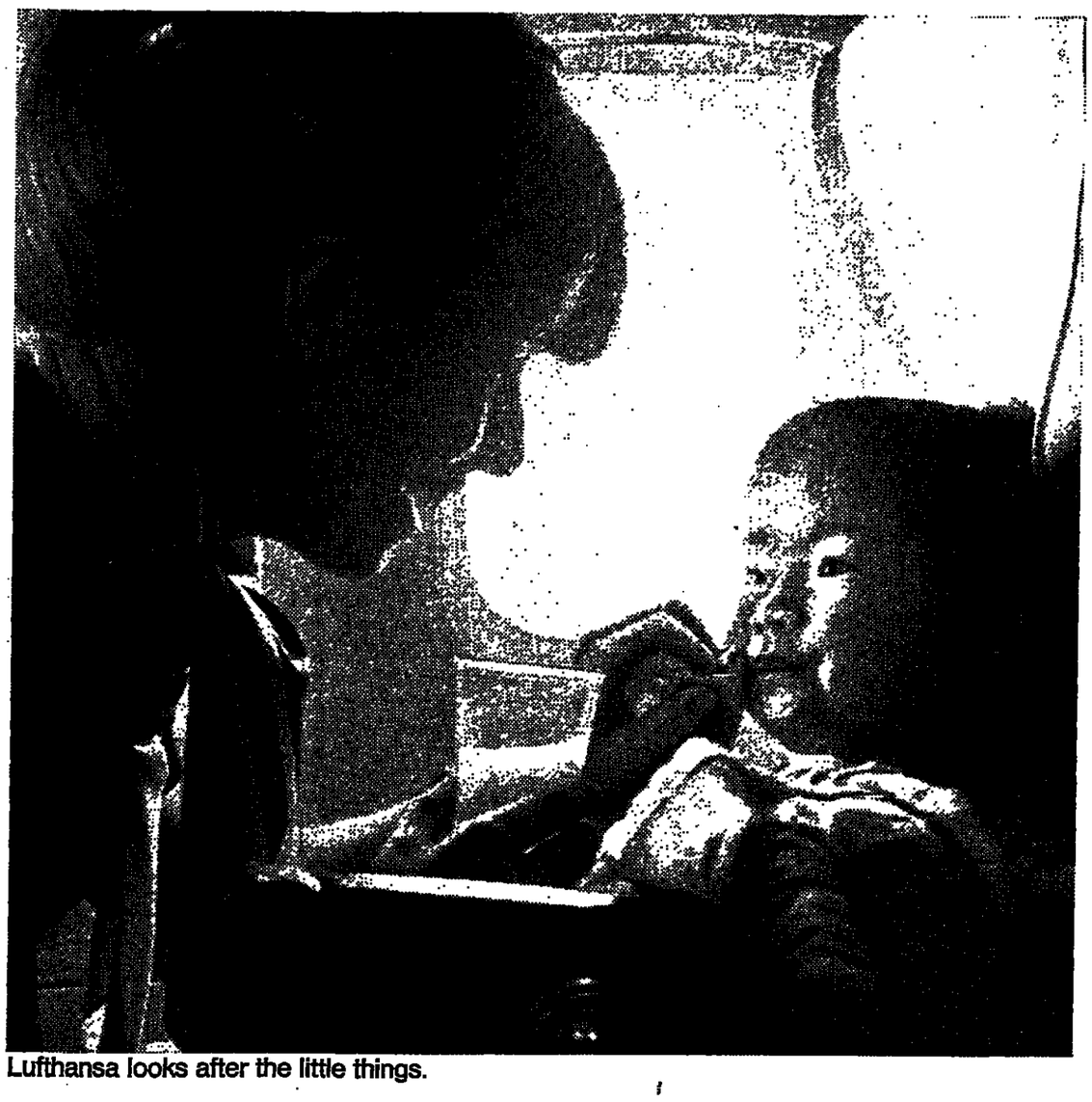
A traveler is told that hard liquor is surreptitiously purveyed despite efforts to enforce prohibition. A British businessman reported that a Jordanian truck driver smuggling Scotch whisky overland could earn enough in a few trips to retire—if he was not caught by Saudi patrols.

EEC Gives $18 Million For Italian Quake Aid

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The commission of the European Economic Community today announced a grant of 15 million units of account (about $18 million) for reconstruction projects in the earthquake-shattered Friuli region of Northern Italy.

The money represents a quarter of the 60 million units of account ($72 million) the commission has pledged for reconstruction work. It will be used to rebuild an aquaduct as well as roads and industrial sites.

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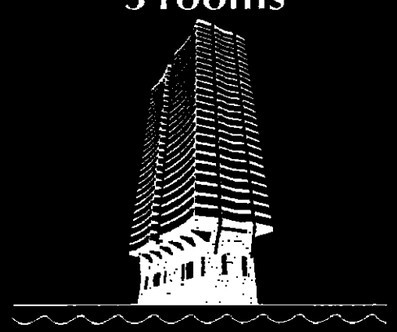
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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Thursday, November 18, 1976 *

Quebec Separatists' Gain

"It all depends on my showing," said Robert Bourassa after leading the Liberal party back to power in Quebec in 1970 and taking office as premier of the largely French-speaking province. "If my government can find jobs for all our people, they will see it is to their advantage to stay in Canada, and the separatists will lose strength."

This week, Quebec voters passed judgment on the "showing" of Bourassa's government. The result was a brutal rejection of the Harvard-trained economist—who lost even his own seat in the Provincial Parliament—and a decisive victory for the Parti Québecois, which is dedicated to establishing Quebec as an independent nation, dismantling Canada as it now exists. It was thus a heavy blow also for Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, himself a Quebecer, and for the cause of Canadian federalism.

* * *

The importance of this result for Canada's future cannot be depreciated by the facts that the separatist party tried to bury separatism as a campaign issue; that many Quebecers voted for that party not to advance separatism but to protest a weak economy, inept leadership and government corruption; and that more than 52 per cent of the voters still supported parties pledged to keep Quebec in the Canadian federation.

René Levesque, who founded the Parti Québecois in 1968, promised in the campaign only that a referendum on separation from Canada would be held within two years. But Premier-designate Levesque at 54 is a vigorous leader completely dedicated to the idea of an independent Quebec linked to Canada only by a customs union and some joint financial institutions He will certainly deploy the considerable powers of the government of Canada's second-largest province to work for that end.

A drive for secession in Quebec will dramatically affect the political health of the rest of Canada. Canada's largest newspaper, the Toronto Star, foresaw these developments resulting from a separatist victory

"All the regions of this country so laboriously pulled together in a national structure will begin to look in other directions for their salvation. The Western provinces will be tempted by the United States. The Maritimes will be cast adrift. Ontario will lose its markets in the rest of Canada and be forced into greater dependence on the United States."

It remains a mystery why Premier Bourassa called a new election two full years before the end of his mandate, with his Liberal government still commanding an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly (as Quebec calls its parliament). He insists it was to give Quebecers the opportunity to help define "their province's place and powers in a new Canada," prior to a fresh round of constitutional talks in Ottawa next month —but he surely knew the campaign would not be waged on that lofty issue.

Bourassa recognized the existence of widespread cynicism about government, in Quebec as elsewhere, and he knew the risks of going to the polls at a time of inflation and 10 per cent unemployment. He must have known also that his policies of designating French as the only official language and of making it more difficult for the children of both English-speaking Quebecers and new immigrants to attend English schools had provoked bitter reaction.

Yet, he plunged ahead, found himself on the defensive on a host of issues and discovered too late that alienated voters could no longer be rallied by dire warnings about the perils of separatism. Out of the Assembly himself, and with his party caucus slashed from 97 to 28 deputies, Bourassa at 43 may find his political career at an end.

* * *

Trudeau's immediate prospects are not quite so unfavorable, though the national government has been buffeted for a year by resignations and dissension. The Liberals recently lost two "safe" House of Commons seats in by-elections, and polls show the party at its lowest standing since 1958. The Quebec election is a personal disaster for Trudeau because he took office in 1968 as the Quebecer in Ottawa who could galvanize the spirit of federalism in Quebec, rout the separatists and push bilingualism and biculturalism all across Canada.

Perhaps no one could have accomplished more in this sensitive area; but the triumph of the Parti Québecois is a measure of the failure of the Prime Minister who earlier this year could declare confidently that "Quebec separatism is dead."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'We Hear It's Informal Dress and Everyone's Invited.'

NATO's Readiness

Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., ask a good question. Is NATO ready to fight the right conventional war, the one likeliest to occur? Their tone seems alarmist; since NATO's nuclear arms remain strong, any deficiency in conventional forces that materialized would not of itself "invite" Soviet aggression Yet their broader answer is sound and, indeed, is already accepted in the Pentagon and in West Germany, the country that would bear the brunt of a Warsaw Pact attack. The Atlantic alliance has been slow to react to the disturbing and unwarranted buildup of Soviet conventional forces in East Europe. It should modernize its forces and planning to counter the kind of brief and intense attack the Russians are now in a position to make—on short notice. Otherwise, NATO might be forced to use its nuclear weapons first and early, or to contemplate giving in.

Overall, NATO, prodded in particular by former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, has taken certain steps to modernize along the lines sketched by Sens. Nunn and Bartlett. But, the United States and West Germany aside, the West Europeans have done less than they might have It's mainly a question of money. The Europeans hesitate to identify a threat—a quick, massive attack—that they're not ready to pay to meet. That's why Sen. Nunn's new push is helpful. He is well informed and increasingly influential and, unlike the retiring Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., he does not advocate unilateral U.S. troop cuts in Europe. The Europeans would do well to weigh his judgment of what they must do to keep the United States responsibly involved.

We do not think, however, that the Nunn-Bartlett approach is the last word. For, though NATO has a modernizing job to do, it has some time to do it. The imbalance in conventional forces is being addressed, if slowly; the danger point is more prospective than real. The Warsaw Pact's substantial advantage in tanks, for instance, must be measured against NATO's exceedingly sophisticated new anti-tank missiles. A new President is taking office, one with military credentials of his own and with an evident disposition to look with a fresh eye at familiar problems like NATO planning.

What Mr. Carter should ask, in our view, is how best to combine military preparedness with force reductions. NATO-Warsaw Pact force reduction talks have been droning on for years with only political results. They have allowed the West to sidetrack Mansfield-type sentiment for unilateral troop withdrawals, and they allowed the East to draw the NATO countries into the Helsinki conference on European Cooperation and Security. But the talks have not produced force reductions. This goal is worth further pursuits. NATO has a real interest in maintaining European stability at lower levels of risk and cost. Europe's security is, of course, too important to be made hostage to negotiations that the Russians may want to string out just to play on the West's political vulnerabilities. Yet there could be ways to make force reductions serve the same goal of NATO security that force modernization is intended to serve That is the prospect we would like to see the next administration explore.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Politics Still Fluid

Although present divisions between President Giscard and Mr. Chirac may be embarrassing, it should also be remembered that they do not have to be wholly reconciled in order for a government of the present kind to remain in power. It would be perfectly possible for Mr Chirac and the Gaullists to conduct a right-wing campaign in 1978 and for the President's Independent Republicans to present themselves as moderates, and yet come together again after the elections, if between them they still had a majority. Taking these considerations and the by-election results into account, it would seem that the French political situation is still fluid, and that a Communist-Socialist victory—widely taken for granted in France—should not be assumed.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1901

MINNEAPOLIS—The Times in an editorial today said: "New York is a long way off and its municipal problems may seem at first glance to have no great bearing upon the affairs of other cities, but that assumption is erroneous. Tammany's success would have meant imitation of its methods elsewhere. Tammany's defeat shows decent citizens everywhere how the insolent forces of corruption and extravagance may be met and conquered. The New York struggle is not without its value in every American city."

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1926

NEW YORK—Before as large and brilliant an assemblage as ever witnessed a work in the Metropolitan Opera House, Giacomo Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" with text by Giuseppe Amaldi and Renato Simoni, had its American premiere here tonight. Maria Jeritza sang the title role with the hitherto untested Prince Lauri Volpi in the role of her suitor. The diamond horseshoe and the orchestra seats were filled with the glittering ranks of the social register.

A New Stalin for China?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The position of Mao's successor, Hua Kuo-feng, is by no means as secure as his propaganda machine would have us believe. He has got rid of Mao's wife and her allies, but his attempt to gather all the power in his own hands is being challenged by some of his associates in the leadership. On the surface, they have closed their ranks after the purge of the four radical leaders. But while the world is being regaled with colorful stories about the radicals' supposed crimes, under the surface a new struggle is taking shape.

The first Peking statements which acclaimed Hua as Mao's successor were models of restraint, leading Western analysts to conclude that the Mao cult would not be followed by the cult of Hua. It was ridiculous to imagine that Hua could step into Mao's shoes, they reasoned—and the Peking Politburo, which drew up those early statements, was obviously of the same mind.

The first speech by a Politburo member, the mayor of Peking, Wu Te, who presented Hua to the nation as Mao's successor, was designed to show Hua as a member of the collective leadership, certainly the leading member, but no more than the first among equals. His emphasis was more on the defeat of the "gang of four" than on the personal merits of Hua. The speech was reinforced by a joint editorial in the three leading papers, including the Liberation Army Daily—a convention which is used in Peking to tell the nation that an article represents the agreed views of the whole Politburo as well as the army leadership.

Cult of Hua

But a week later a major effort to boost the cult of Hua became evident in a Peking press article. The defeat of the four was now said to "prove the great role played by the leader of the party." The recent events, it said, had demonstrated "the remarkable quality and outstanding ability, the revolutionary boldness and farsighted vision" of Comrade Hua as—guess what?—"the leader of our party."

The article seemed to be arguing the case for personal rule by Hua as against the case for collective leadership which was being argued by others unnamed. First it discussed the theory of political leadership, drawing on Lenin to show that a Communist party "must have a leader." To students of Communist leadership struggles, these passages from Lenin have an eloquence all their own.

They were used by both Stalin and Khrushchev to reply to their associates in the Kremlin who were challenging their attempts to build up their personal rule. Now it was Hua who was telling his own challengers that for Communists "to deny the leading role" of the party's leader was to disarm the party.

Who was it that dared to "deny" Hua's leading role? The purpose of the article was stated in its conclusion: "We must defend the leader of our party." But who was attacking him? Certainly not the "gang of four," which is safely in prison.

The evidence suggests that Hua's opponents are to be found within the Politburo itself. If the article had received the full approval of Hua's associates in the Politburo, it would have been published as a joint editorial of the three papers. But it appeared only in the Liberation Army Daily, under the signature of its own editorial department. The army had been instrumental in securing the succession for Hua. Now it was warning Hua's Politburo associates that they had better forget about collective leadership, and knuckle under to him.

The next major article on the subject, after another week, showed that the opposition to Hua was coming under increasing pressure. It was no longer just Lenin, but the whole history of the Communist movement that was used to show that the party must have its "own Marxist leader." Now Hua's opponents were being warned that when there is no "revolutionary leader" who could unite and organize the nation, "the revolution suffers setbacks and fails." They were thus being told that by challenging Hua's leadership they were risking the defeat of the revolution.

The same article took a big step in building up the personality cult of Hua, who was now lauded as a man of vision and revolutionary mettle. His actions showed his "wisdom and insight, his farsightedness and resolution." The fulsome praise was acquiring the characteristic overtones of Communist leader worship. Hua was modest and prudent, selfless and open, straightforward and loyal to the party.

Like a Reply

The article read like a reply to those of Hua's colleagues who argued that a man with his limited experience should at least share power with his associates. Hua, the article maintained, had undergone "a long period of testing and amassed a wealth of experience"—although the fact of the matter is that both the duration and quality of his experience are considerably less than those of other Politburo members. Was his regional leadership experience and specialized police background as security minister appropriate to the new circumstances? He was, the article insisted, "an outstanding Marxist leader who has the talent and the ability to take charge of the overall work of the whole party and the whole country." Was anyone questioning his ability to stick to Mao's teaching? He "can faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's behests to the letter."

But this second article, too, originated in the Liberation Army Daily. The party press published no editorials of its own on similar lines. At the most, it reported some of the praise being bestowed on Hua. The Politburo persisted in its refusal to authorize a joint editorial marking its submission to Hua. The army had to press ahead on its own with a campaign against Hua's opponents in the leadership.

Against this background, the Peking posters which have repeatedly announced the appointment of Li Hsien-nien, the Politburo's economic expert, as the new premier, acquire a new significance. If Li becomes premier, then Hua must give up the post. Official spokesmen say that the posters are wrong, but their appearance in the streets is probably inspired by those of Hua's associates who would like him to give up at least the post of premier, now that he has become the party's chairman and the army's "supreme commander."

Even Mao did not hold all three posts. They all know, if only from China's painful experience in recent years, that power corrupts, and they want to make sure that no one acquires the absolute power that corrupts absolutely.

The issues in the new Peking struggle are thus as momentous as any in the previous leadership conflicts. But once again intelligence experts in the West, who have come to rely on espionage for their facts, are refusing to give due weight to the analytical evidence in the absence of what they call "collateral" confirmation.

At the beginning of the year, they refused to accept the evidence suggesting that Chou En-lai's chosen successor, Teng Hsiao-ping, was in danger of being unseated by the radicals, and when the worst came to pass, they merely confessed their surprise. When Hua took over the leadership, they disputed the evidence which showed that he was being challenged by the radicals. Then they argued that after Mao's death the factions in the Politburo would close their ranks, when the analytical evidence was again pointing to a showdown between Hua and the radicals.

The CIA has at long last instituted an elaborate enquiry, by a man its officials describe as an impartial outside expert, into these major failures of intelligence. But even as they admit past errors, they are once again failing to perceive a development which in some ways could be more important than all the others—the possible rise in China not of a new Mao, but a new Stalin.

'Playing for Tears'

On Nixon's Memoirs

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford's telephone call to former President Nixon in California reminds me of something I nearly forgot. That is the sample chapter of Mr. Nixon's memoir of his presidency which came my way not long ago.

By itself the document is a piece of sentimental trash. But a word seems in order partly because there are one or two contentious items in the text, and partly because so much false information has been spread about the first draft of the sample chapter.

Probably the most important is that in the first draft, at least, Nixon does not deny his guilt. He acknowledges that he approved the basic Watergate cover-up plan, including the effort to use the CIA to ward off the FBI investigation. He further admits that the original decision to cover up led him into a long series of lies in which he used the power of the presidency, including responsibility for national security, to protect himself and his friends.

Minimizes Guilt

To be sure, the guilt is minimized. As Nixon has it, the original decision was a casual one, made under prodding from his chief of staff, R.H. Haldeman, for the purposes of preventing the blowing up of a big scandal that might compromise John Mitchell and others. Nixon gives the impression of a man who incidentally, almost without realising what he was doing, stepped onto the conveyor belt that took him over the cliff.

A second point of interest involves the pardon, or more specifically the meeting which took place between the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, and the Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, on the day of the resignation. That meeting has always been an object of suspicion, and the final report of the Watergate special prosecutor deepened doubts instead of clearing them away.

A Deal?

Nixon deepens the doubts further. In the sample chapter he claims that Gen. Haig returned from the meeting to inform him that he had nothing to fear from the special prosecutor. That could be an innocuous reassurance —Haig's correct conclusion after his conversation that Mr. Jaworski was not interested in prosecuting a former president and had doubts about whether a fair trial could be obtained.

But another interpretation is open. It is that Haig improperly raised the issue of letting Nixon off, and that Jaworski gave him assurances. That point is central to the question of whether or not there was a deal allowing Nixon to get off before he resigned. Since Nixon, in his account tends to support the view that something like a deal had at least been offered, Haig ought to break his long silence and elucidate.

The more so as Nixon treats Haig—like almost everybody else involved—in cavalier fashion. The former president speaks of the "mutiny" by Haig at one point when the general insisted on releasing the tape of the conversation that finally proved beyond a shadow of a doubt Nixon's guilt. Nixon deals in the same way with virtually everybody else who at any time gave him less than total loyalty. Thus such "99-per-centers" as Sen. Hugh Scott and Barry Goldwater, the then chairman of the Republican National Committee, the present CIA Director George Bush, the former Attorney General William Saxbe and numerous other persons in the White House and the Congress are at one point or another fed to the flames.

The only 100 per cent loyalists—apart from Ron Ziegler, Rose Mary Woods and Steve Bull in the White House staff—are the Nixon family, especially daughter Tricia, whose diary is extensively cited, and her husband Edward Cox. Mrs. Nixon is, of course, also in the magic circle. Indeed, she is cited almost not at all. Indeed, her silence is deafening.

Clutched at Straws

The place of honor given to the tiny handful of persons who urged him to tough it out the way destroys Nixon's central claim about the final days. That is that he had made up his mind to resign, but only wanted to do it in ways that would not weaken the powers of the presidency. On the contrary, the internal evidence is that, until the very last moment, he clutched at every possible straw that would keep him in the White House.

Perhaps worst of all in the draft chapter is the larger case Nixon makes for himself. He virtually eschews the plea that his wrongs were balanced by important achievements, particularly in foreign policy. Instead he plays on the tears, going on ad nauseam about the beauties of the White House, the closeness of his family, the loveliness of the yacht Sequoia. He argues his last big political case as he argued his first one, on the level of the family Checkers.

The Revolt of U.S. Medical Deans

By Harry Schwartz

SAN FRANCISCO—The deans of most U.S. medical schools joined together here the other day to open the latest front of the general war against the ever more intrusive dictation from Congress and the bureaucracy in Washington.

The order from Congress that a group of U.S. students studying abroad be admitted to medical schools was the specific issue that touched off the deans' revolt at the annual convention of the Association of American Medical Colleges. But this was merely the straw that broke this particular "camel's" back.

Cynics, of course, will say that the medical school deans want the impossible. The deans welcome the rich flow of federal and state millions that make the medical schools' operations possible, but they don't want the pipers who pay the bills to call the tunes to which the schools must dance.

Tried Hard

This assessment is probably overly harsh. The medical schools have tried hard to meet the social demands put upon them this last decade and to give good value for their money.

Thus in the last 10 years or so, for example, the nation's medical school enrollment and the annual number of U.S. physicians graduating have roughly doubled. So efficiently and quickly has the production of doctors been raised in this country that Prof. Eli Ginsberg of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business warned the medical school officials here that a staggering surplus of doctors is just over the horizon. By the early 1980s, Prof. Ginsberg estimated, this country will have many more doctors relative to population than any of the world's other industrialized nations that are trying to give their citizens first-class modern scientific medical care.

The medical school leaders feel that they have served the nation well in other areas as well. They have substantially increased the number of minority and women medical students, even at the cost of giving the former preference over some highly qualified applicants who happen to be of the "wrong" sex or race.

The medical research accomplishments of the country's medical schools have already made the United States far and away the world leader in the fight against disease and death. The record of Nobel Prize-winners in medicine since World War II is, to an amazingly great extent, primarily a list of individuals who have taught at, or been trained by, or who have done their research at U.S. medical schools.

The Demands

What drives the medical school deans besides themselves, however, is the constant evidence they see that, no matter what they accomplish, those who control the monetary strings in Washington and in the state capitols are never satisfied and keep on posing ever more demands, many of them frequently mutually contradictory.

Some of the anger of many of the deans is directed at particularly powerful governmental figures who are seen as having a dangerous taste for meddling in medical school affairs to an extent far beyond those individuals' knowledge and competence. In Washington, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., is often named in this connection. In New York State, the man most often blamed is D. Kevin Cahill, Gov. Carey's chief adviser on state medical policy.

Finally, the medical school patience is being tried beyond endurance by the proliferating labyrinth of laws and regulations that Congress and the bureaucrats have spewed out in an effort to control medical care or and to impose government control over the future growth of the U.S. medical system. Whatever the original intent of Congress, this infinitely complicated web of regulations and laws in many ways seems to entangle the medical schools most and to threaten very seriously both their efficiency and their ability to do their job.

Timidity

It is a symptom of the timidity of the medical school deans that when their revolt against bureaucratic oppression finally erupted these last several days it was not over any of the great issues that really endanger the future of U.S. medical education, but on the minor issue of the relative handful of Americans studying abroad.

Congress has directed the medical schools to admit these students after two years of foreign study if the individuals involved can pass a certain specified educational medical competency examination. These students and their parents are apparently the only group the medical school deans feel it politically wise to challenge openly. After all, this group consists of a relatively small number of people, the students involved are predominantly white and predominantly male, and they and their families are relatively affluent. In short, they don't have too few of some a political "clout."

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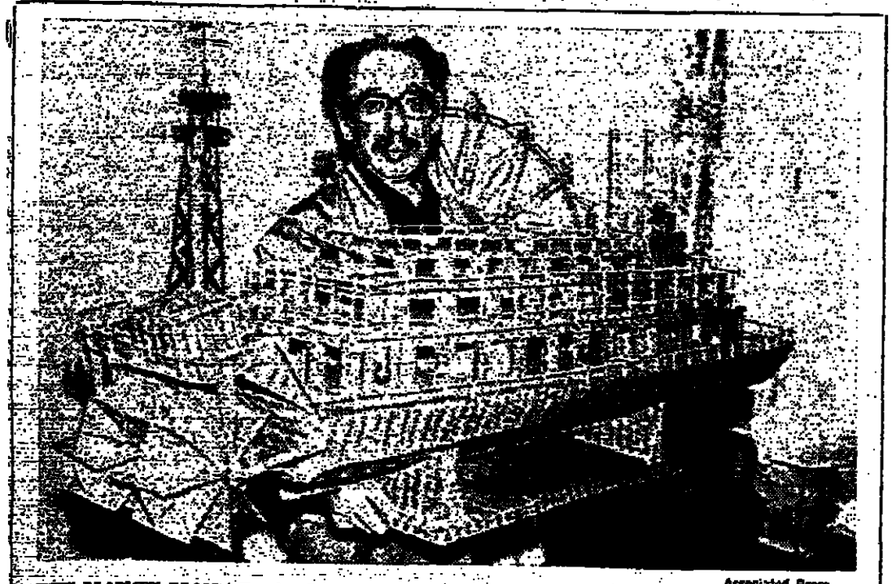
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THE MATCH MAN—Erwin Czarnowski of Berlin, spends his spare time building things from spent matches. Some 56,000 were used for Mississippi paddle wheeler.

Official Commission Favors Australian Uranium Export

CANBERRA, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A government-appointed commission here has mapped a whole new course for the Australian economy.

Australia appears ready to launch itself into the nuclear age as a purveyor of uranium, of which it is believed to have 21 per cent of the world's known reserves.

Most of them lie unexploited in Australia's Northern Territory, locked away by a government embargo on uranium mining and export.

Now a three-man commission, charged with deciding whether the environmental drawbacks of uranium mining outweigh the commercial advantages, has given a cautious go-ahead for a uranium boom to begin.

In terms of hard cash, the rewards are staggering, an estimated billion dollars a year in export earnings. Yet the decision is likely to have an even greater impact on the Australian economy.

On current projections, uranium exports will displace wool as Australia's major export earner in the years ahead. Under federal government guidelines, which require the industry to be 75-per-cent locally owned, they will return greater rewards than the rest of the mining sector, where foreign control runs to more than 60 per cent.

Up to Government

As yet, the proposals of the commission, headed by a little known Canberra Supreme Court Judge, Russell Fox, are merely broad outlines requiring federal government ratification.

When the commission's 200-page report was produced—a second report still in preparation deals specifically with the Northern Territory reserves—it approved the mining and export of the huge reserves in principle, although only under stringent safeguards.

That was the news the Australian stock markets had been waiting for. Uranium stocks bounded ahead as investors rushed to cash in on what they obviously regarded as the green light to uranium development.

Spelling out the commission's recommendations, Judge Fox told newsmen, "The hazards of mining and milling uranium, if those activities are properly regulated and controlled, are not such as to justify a decision not to develop Australian mines."

The commission specifically recommended that no decision to mine or sell uranium be made unless the government could terminate the activities permanently or temporarily at any time. It said furthermore that Australia should sell the product only to nations that had signed the United Nations nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The government, it said, should strictly regulate uranium mining development by setting up a permanent watchdog advisory council and, with an eye to the future, suggested it evolve an energy policy coupled with research into other forms of fuel and a program of energy conservation.

Some of the companies controlling the five major Australian deposits expressed readiness to begin mining next year, apparently in anticipation of favorable recommendations in the commission's second report.

Four of those deposits, which account for more than 300,000 tons of uranium oxide, are in the Northern Territory, where final approval for mining is seen as the only hope of dragging the area out of a recession caused by a slump in the beef industry.

The tropical territory, known affectionately as the "top end," comprises 18 per cent of the Australian continent, but due to its harsh terrain, hot climate and sparse population it has made a disproportionately small contribution to the nation's development.

Gallup Criticizes U.S. Press: 'Is Dirt-Digging Journalism?'

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—Pollster George Gallup, who has been sampling U.S. public opinion for more than four decades, has delivered some biting views on the U.S. press and on U.S. domestic and international news broadcasting.

Here are some examples:

● "I think we have credibility and that's important, but it's credibility for what end? I mean, what in the hell good is credibility if you don't go on to try to tell people what is good?"

● "I believe that if a foreigner, someone in Europe or Africa, read The New York Times every day, I'm not at all certain he wouldn't have a much worse opinion of the United States than he would otherwise—The Washington Post, you could put in [include] any paper."

● "I think in this era of investigative reporting and so on, is [a journalist's] job is digging at the dirt. I am not even certain this is good journalism."

Mr. Gallup's views surfaced recently after excerpts circulated within the Voice of America with a covering note from U.S. Information Agency director James Keogh saying that the pollster's approach to news deserves attention. The remarks were made during a meeting last February of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, a group of citizen advisers to the USIA and Congress appointed by the President.

Mr. Gallup, who serves as a public opinion consultant to the State Department on foreign attitudes toward the United States, was a professor of journalism and an advertising executive before he started the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1935.

The transcript of the meeting shows the pollster said that he found himself "at odds with most of the working journalists of today." Most journalists, he said, assume that "if it isn't bad news, it isn't news. That seems to be it."

Mr. Gallup said that in international broadcasting "we're trying, supposedly, to reflect the truth. Now I would argue vigorously that when you listen to a broadcast from the United States—and I would say this applies to all the services—you get a picture of the United States as a sort of crime-ridden country.

"You get a picture of a lot of chaos in the labor-management world. You get a picture of confrontation, political confrontation. You get a picture that is not a very good one and, I believe, would do far more harm than good. In fact, I've often thought, wouldn't people have a better opinion of the United States if they never listened one minute?"

Policeman and Bandit Die in Milan Shootout

MILAN, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A policeman and an escaped prisoner were killed and another man was badly wounded in a battle between police and bandits in a Milan square today, police said. The battle began when a car being tailed by a police car stopped, four men jumped out and started shooting. Two of the men escaped.

Carter Objection On Brazil A-Deal Rejected by Bonn

BONN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Rejecting President-elect Jimmy Carter's criticism, West Germany yesterday reiterated its determination to conclude a multibillion-dollar nuclear deal with Brazil.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Klaus Terfloth said that Bonn and Washington agree on the principles of nonproliferation. He added that the Brazilian deal went beyond that, to include controls for technology, which he said were later adopted by other supplier-countries.

Mr. Carter said Monday that he would seek through normal diplomatic channels to abrogate the sale of plutonium reprocessing plants by the Germans to Brazil and by France to Pakistan.

Mr. Terfloth gave no indication that Germany would stop the supply of nuclear technology to Brazil. He said that in executing the Brazilian deal, Germany heeded the nonproliferation principles and that it would stick to them.

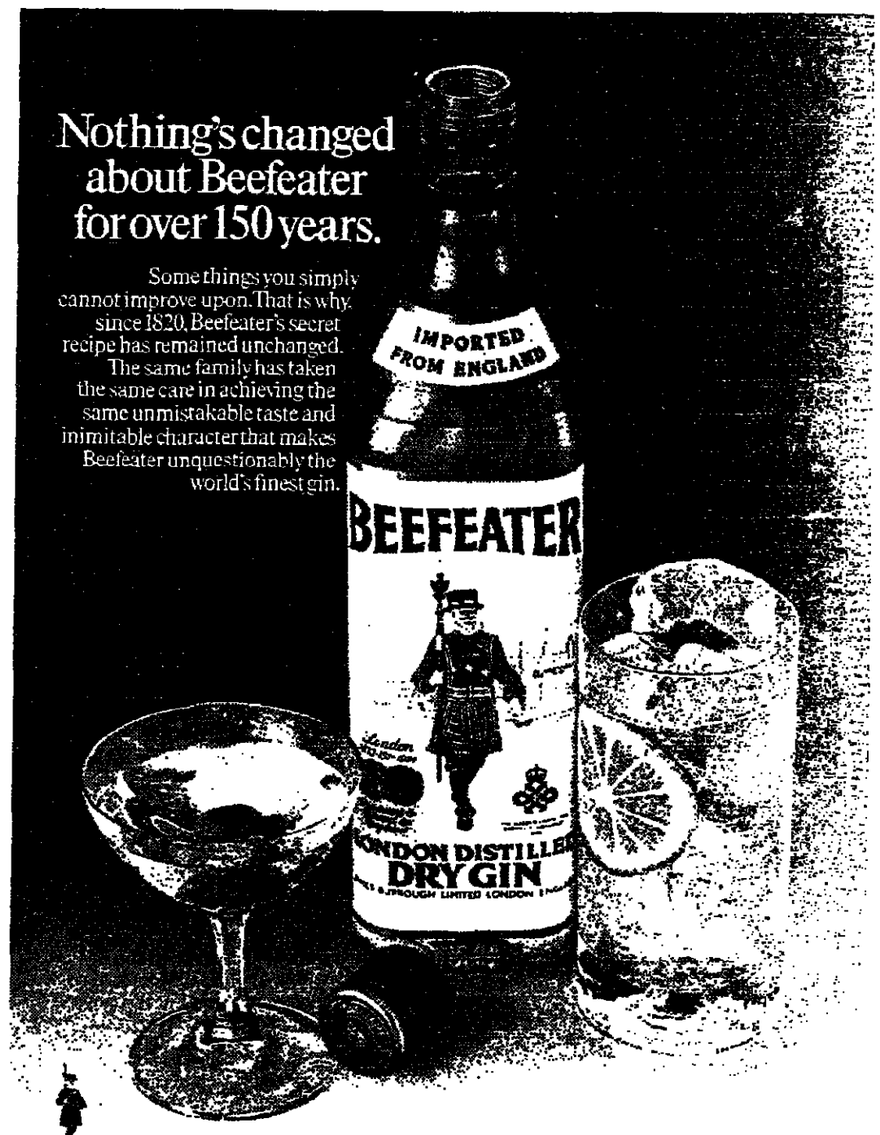
The nonproliferation treaty provides for the control of nuclear plants by the International Atomic Energy Organization. Beyond that, Bonn and Brasília signed a pledge with the IAEO to include control of the nuclear technology which the Germans supply. Brazil also pledged to obtain permission from Bonn prior to re-exporting any of its German-supplied nuclear material.

Taiwan Party Chief

TAIPEI, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, 66, was been re-elected chairman of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang party.

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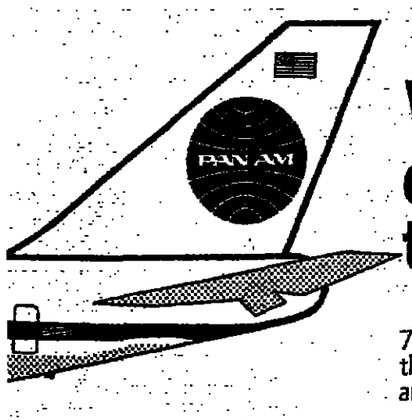
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WEST GERMANY

Darmstadt's Three-Ring Art Circus

By David Iams

DARMSTADT, West Germany (IHT).—Darmstadt has opened a three-ring exhibition devoted to the art movement most visible here: Jugendstil, the German counterpart of art nouveau.

The show takes its name—"Ein Dokument Deutscher Kunst 1901-1976 (A Document of German Art 1901-1976)" from an exhibition here in 1901. It has three main parts, each with a different emphasis, in the three locations. But the city itself is part of the show, for there are few places where Jugendstil has left more of a mark.

Jugendstil, like art nouveau, was part of an applied art movement that swept Europe in the late 19th century. In England it was associated with the arts and crafts movement of John Ruskin and William Morris. In Germany it took its name from the magazine Jugend (Youth), which was founded in Munich in 1896 to propagate the new form.

A Synthesis

Whatever its name, experts associated with the exhibition agree, the movement was a conscious effort at creating a style of decoration by synthesizing art and life.

According to German critic Dolf Sternberger's introduction, "Panorama of Jugendstil," in the first of the exhibition catalogue's five volumes, the movement was influenced by Japanese art, which had been discovered by Europeans only a few years before. It was marked by "animation of surfaces, the cultivation of dynamic lines, the prevalence of ornamentation, fillings and recesses, the interplay between black and white, entwining borders, waves, curls and roots, the softening of the structural, lack of symmetry, curves, flowing, bending creatures..." The youth that gave Jugendstil its name, in turn, was equated with spring, freedom, innocence and novelty.

Darmstadt's homage to this wide-ranging, exuberant movement was put together by the city's cultural office and museums after a year's work and includes more than 1,200 pieces of furniture, utensils, ornaments, rugs, tapestries, paintings, sculptures, posters and books from all over Europe. The show, which drew more than 50,000 visitors in its first two weeks, runs through Jan. 30.

At the Hessische Landesmuseum, which has Europe's largest permanent Jugendstil collection, the 19th-century precursors of art nouveau and Jugendstil are displayed, plus classic examples of each style.

The museum's entrance, for instance, is arched by one of Hector Guimard's Paris Métro entries; underneath stands a 1908 Opel double phaeton. Inside are works by Morris, Henry Van de Velde, Carlo Bugatti and Richard Riemerschmied, to name just a few artists.

At the Kunsthalle, the movements in painting that developed in Germany parallel to Jugendstil from the turn of the century to World War I are followed. Among the 150 paintings and sculptures brought together for this part of the exhibition, subtitled "Academy, Secession and Avant-Garde," are works by Munch, Kandinsky, Kokoschka and Klee. (The Jugendstil movement was known as Secession in Austria.)

The third part of the exhibition is located at the Mathildenhöhe, a rise overlooking the ci', where there is an exhibition hall abutted by a five-pronged tower itself a striking product of the Jugendstil era here and a city landmark. The emphasis here is on the role Darmstadt played in Jugendstil.

History

There is a touch of Jugendstil's self-conscious purposefulness to the exhibition itself. Seventy-five years ago the Mathildenhöhe was the scene of the "Document of German Art 1901."

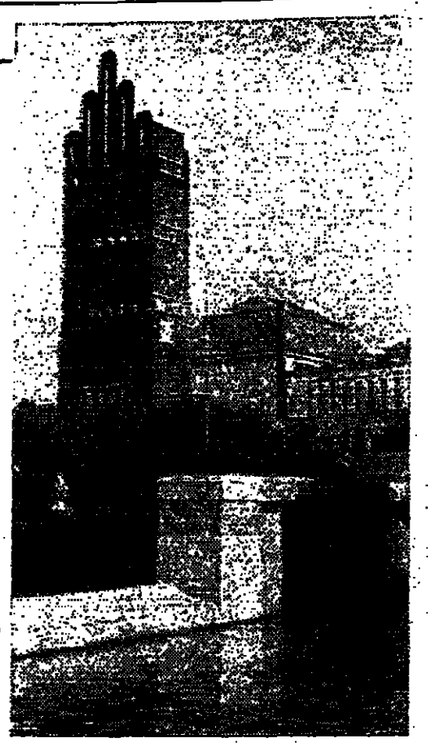
Hesse's last grand duke, Ernst Ludwig, wanted to make Darmstadt a cultural center comparable to Berlin or Munich. In 1899 he established an artist's colony on the Mathildenhöhe with seven charter members, most of them in their twenties. The best known of them was the Austrian architect and designer J.M. Olbrich, a founding member of the Vienna Secession.

The seven were given land on the Mathildenhöhe. In return, Ernst Ludwig expected to see them not only develop a national art style to counter French and English influences, but also to revitalize the local handcraft production of goods that would be attractive but cheap.

After a successful debut at the German pavilion of the 1900 Paris World Exhibition and building an atelier on the Mathildenhöhe, the colonists presented the first of four exhibitions here. The 1901 "Dokument Deutscher Kunst" featured the houses built for the artists, mostly designed by Olbrich, plus their furnishings.

The original colony began breaking up the next year, although new members joined and Olbrich stayed on until 1908, designing the exhibition hall and tower where this part of the exhibition is now showing.

The current show displays many of the articles created by the colony. The biggest single display is a complete office, including wood-paneled walls, designed by Hans Christiansen, one of the original seven. There is furniture, tableware and ornaments: a piano by Olbrich, a pair of women's laced leather boots, also by Christiansen. In addition, there are models of the Mathildenhöhe colony as it appeared at each of the exhibitions, as well as how it looks today.



The Hochzeitsturm at the Mathildenhöhe, one of Darmstadt's Jugendstil landmarks and site of part of the retrospective show.

MUSIC IN LONDON

Rejoicing and Regretting With Harry Belafonte & Co.

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 17 (IHT).—There was cause for both rejoicing and regret as Harry Belafonte returned to London after an absence of 18 years last night to open a short stay at the Palladium and wind up a world tour that has kept him and his "international company" on the road for the past nine months.

There was, to begin with, the rejoicing, the format—or most of it. None of the now so commonplace and exasperating wait until after the intermission to welcome the star. Belafonte was out there right at the rise of the curtain, launching immediately into a sequence of those reflective, melancholy and wistful ballads which have been a Belafonte specialty for a good quarter of a century.

In dress, movement, gesture and facial expression, too, he was very much the Harry Belafonte of old, lithe, graceful and mercurial as ever. And there was all the old charm when he spoke, as he did, eventually, and rather too much.

He remained on stage for most of the show, withdrawing from time to time to make way for his assisting artists, a delightful, voluminous percussionist and singer named Faluni Prince and Rhetta Hughes, a singer from Texas who did not quite reach the heights of the introductory hyperbole.

There was further cause for rejoicing in the work of the backing band, Kilimanjaro, and a small vocal group playing and singing highly sophisticated arrangements by Belafonte and the band's director, Bob Freedman, providing immaculate and discreet support in a variety of idioms ranging from pop gospel through calypso to Africa. The sound system, too, was exemplary.

If the evening seemed to run downhill from that ballad opening, it was partly because there were no more ballads to speak of and partly because too many of the uptempo, novelty set pieces, either alone or with his associates, were allowed to outstay their welcome. This was most conspicuously the case with a ghastly sing-along at the end, with gallery pitted against balcony and balcony against parterre on "Matilda," a Belafonte calypso hit back in 1953, with Belafonte holding forth endlessly in some kind of Pakistani dialect.

It would be a pleasure to add that the Belafonte voice is as unblemished as the Belafonte body. It isn't—or at least it wasn't last night. If his hoarseness was not a passing indisposition, he needs a long vocal rest.

Greek Jeweler Goes Back To Prehistory for Ideas

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT).—When Ilias Lalaounis says "diamonds are a girl's best friend, he means it—but not in the usual way.

He says jewelry has a talisman value. "People are attracted to certain stones and certain shapes by deep rooted, animal instincts. People were once so attached to their jewels that they even wanted to be buried with them."

Mr. Lalaounis, who just opened shop in Paris (at 364 Rue Saint-Honoré), is a gentle, fifty-ish Greek jeweler, whose family have been watchmakers and jewelers for four generations. He is known to the general public for his colorful animal jewelry (rams, horses and snakes), inspired by Greek mythology, which he designed for Zolotas, his cousin and former partner.

During the 1960s, this jewelry was widely copied. The originals were status symbols—Jackie Onassis wore them, often a ring on each finger.

Boutiques

Since 1970, Mr. Lalaounis has been on his own. He has opened 10 boutiques in Greece, five in Switzerland. He will soon open in New York.

His success has been an inspiration to his countrymen. Today there are 20,000 jewelers in Greece, as opposed to 2,000 in 1960. About two-thirds of their production is exported. Mr. Lalaounis estimates that the value of Greek jewelry sold each year is around $100 million.

He launched his Paris branch with a collection of 240 models inspired by prehistoric tools. "Jewelry must follow general trends," he said, in his handsome beige-silk and brown-suede Paris locale. "People are now looking for roots and going back to ways of life outside the modern rushed tempo."

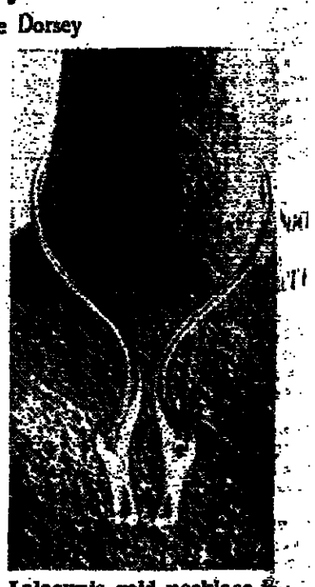
While designing his prehistoric line, Mr. Lalaounis spent a lot of time at the French archaeological museum in Sant-Germain-en-Laye, as well as in Greek museums. He also has an extensive library.

Modern Looking

The resulting pieces are starkly simple and, despite their inspiration, look like the best of modern abstraction. "Art was born," he said, "when man, creating the tool, created the object.

"All prehistoric instruments are made to human measure and can be grasped by the hand of man," he continued. "From what was once an extension of the hand, we have made an ornament for the hand."

Copying a prehistoric arrowhead found in Australia, Mr. Lalaounis designed a sober necklace. Another piece was inspired by a harpoon. He also h some animal jewelry but th time he took as model the an mals on the walls of the Lasca caves. The symbol of this co lection is a violin-shaped pe dant, a stark rendition of a go dess of fertility.



Lalaounis gold necklace inspired by cave paintings in Dordogne, France.

Since he went out on his ow in 1970, Mr. Lalaounis has do a collection a year. The mo famous was his rich Byzantin line, followed by his bio-symbo (resembling what you see throug a microscope) and a "moveme in space" line (symbolizing outs space with gold and precio stones).

Persian Ms. Page —$1.25 Million

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Seven pages from a 16th-centur Persian manuscript sold for record $1.25 million today i London.

The seven folios from "one o the most sumptuous manuscript ever created"—seven of a total o 759 originally in the manuscrip—brought prices "which exceede everyone's expectations" a spokesman for Christie's said.

The manuscript is th Houghton "Shah-Name," owne by Arthur A. Houghton jr., former president and chairman of the Metropolitan Museum o Art in New York.

A London dealer paid a worl record £280,000 for the first pag —"The Death of Zahhak." Christie's said this was an auction record not only for a Persia manuscript but for any Persia work of art. The "Shah-Name had 258 miniatures.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1976

apan Studying Ways o Meet EEC Demands

KYO, Nov. 17 (Reuters).— ess leaders and government ments here are working on to satisfy European Com- Market demands for a cut- in Japan's exports and an se in imports to reduce its rade surplus, a government man said today.

erall export pruning pro- is expected to be presented community before the EEC t meeting starts at the on Nov. 29, he added.

major outstanding problem n Japan and the Common t is the community's de- that Japan, the world's shipbuilder, reduce its ction program to 4 mil- gric tons a year by 1980, okesman for the Ministry ernational Trade and In- said.

as speaking after four days -level trade talks in Brus- rich ended yesterday, dur- hich community commis- Finn Olav Gundelach also ded cuts in Japanese ex- f cars, steel, electrical ap- s and ball bearings.

Finance Ministry today an- d a trade surplus of $1.14- in October, with exports per cent from the same last year to $6 billion while increased by only 10 per

latest Trade Ministry indicate the surplus could over $8.2 billion in the ancial year ending next Japan's surplus in trade e Common Market is ex- to reach $4.2 billion, ac- to EEC estimates.

for Japanese argument in e of criticism of its large is that its deficit on invi- such as shipping and tourism this year is expected to amount to $6 billion.

Some $2 billion of this is likely to go to the Common Market, with Britain taking $1.5 billion because of the activities of the London financial district.

The Trade Ministry spokesman today described as "unfair" the demand that Japan keep its share of the British car market to below 10 per cent. But he said he hoped Japanese car exporters would comply because of the delicacy of the problem.

Points to Others

He said other car-exporting nations should also be asked to curb their sales in Britain, and cited ministry figures showing that while Japan's share of the British car market had risen slightly to 9.7 per cent so far this year from 9.3 per cent last year, the total share of the British market taken by imports had increased to 27.5 per cent from 24.8 per cent.

Japan has already agreed to voluntary export restraints for steel and has given assurances that ball-bearing exporters would raise their prices, following European charges of dumping.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said it would be impossible for Japan's shipbuilding industry to go beyond its plan to cut production in 1980 to 6.5 million tons, or about one-third of the country's existing capacity of 19 million tons.

The Common Market demand for a cutback follows accusations by European shipbuilders that Japan obtains most of the orders for new ships by undercutting European prices.

Would Get Half

The spokesman said the 6.5-million-ton figure would give Japan half of the expected world demand for 1980 of 13 million tons.

The remaining share is being cut into by new competition from countries such as Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan.

On the import side, the Trade Ministry spokesman said it was reviewing non-tariff barriers criticised by the EEC.

Reduced import duties on whisky, chocolate and ballpoint pens were under consideration, as well as increased imports of processed EEC goods like meat, cheese and biscuits, he said.

But he stressed there was a limit to how much imports could be increased until the quickening pace of Japan's economic recovery boosted demand for imported goods.

...tt Soars Unilever

...Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).— ...Dutch Unilever group today sharply higher ...for both the third quar- ...first nine months of this

...come in the quarter rose ...nt to £80.3 million from ...llion a year earlier, on ...£1.94 billion, up from ...lion.

...first nine months of ...r net income increased ...cent to £211.3 million ...6.5 million a year earlier. ...creased to £5.66 billion ...96 billion.

...ear's net income figures ...d on Sept. 30 exchange ...ased on exchange rates ...end of 1975, this year's ...uarter net income was ...llion and nine-month net ...£183.9 million.

...er, one of the world's ...ood and consumer prod- ...panies, said about half of ...er-cent rise in the value ...-quarter sales was due ...ased volume.

..., in the first two quar- ...1976, comparisons were ...r corresponding quarters ...comparisons from now ...ith periods which show- ...singly improved figures," ...said.

Gains in Europe

...er said the most sub- ...improvement in results ...Europe, where animal ...emicals, detergents, and ...astics and packaging all ...Edible fats also showed ...ecovery.

...ritain and the Nether- ...s major meat companies ...suffering heavy losses," ...any said. The quarter's ...nclude substantial costs ...r reorganization of Uni- ...all's Meat Co., a British ...the group.

...r said that outside Eu- ...d-quarter earnings were ...same as a year earlier. ...the greater part of earn- ...currencies other than ...Consequently, the de- ...sterling which accelerat- ...the quarter led to a ...d increase in results ...pressed in sterling at ...mber exchange rates," ...said.

...London Stock Ex- ...hares of Unilever Ltd., ...h arm of the group, ...nce higher at 412 after ...nded as high as 414 ...fter the earnings were ...d.

...: Steel Net Soars

..., Nov. 17 (Reuters).— ...el Ltd. said today its ...rose sharply to 5.7 bil- ($12.3 million) in the ...of this year from 599 ...n in the same period

...sman said the increase ...o higher exports and a ...mestic steel prices. ...se to 440.2 billion yen ...billion yen. Kobe set ...ged dividen of 2.50 yen. ...kesman said the com- ...ts pre-tax earnings for ...ear to be more than ...yen. The company had ...of similar dimensions

...the expected increase. Kobe plans to leave ...d unchanged at 5 yen. ...man said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Du Pont Sees Lower Net in Quarter

Du Pont's fourth-quarter net income will be "somewhat under $2 a share," compared with $2.87 a share earned in the period last year, said Irving Shapiro, the company's chairman. Fourth-quarter net would be affected by continued weakness in the man-made fibers business and foreign exchange losses, particularly those resulting from recent devaluations of the Mexican peso, he says. Earlier this week, the company declared a year-end dividend of $1.75 per share on common stock that included the normal $1.25 quarterly dividend and an extra 50 cents a share. The payment will bring total Du Pont dividends for 1976 to $5.75, or $1 higher than total 1975 dividends. Mr. Shapiro says that Du Pont's business is thriving in products other than fibers and that 1976 earnings from the non-fiber business are expected to fall into the $8.50 to $9-per-share range.

Union Carbide Cuts Profits Projection

Union Carbide Corp. says that earnings for 1976 will be "somewhat less" than had been projected at the end of the third quarter, due to continued sluggishness in domestic and most foreign economies. Carbide had predicted that 1976 net would be up about 20 per cent based on "an anticipated fourth-quarter improvement in business." In 1975, the company earned $6.23 per share. Through the first nine months of 1976 Carbide earned $5.46.

Toyota, GE in Technical Pact

Japan's Toyota Motor and General Electric Co. of the United States have reached a basic agreement on technical links in various fields, Toyota Motor Sales Co. Ltd says. Details of the arrangements are left for further discussions. Toyota adds. The Japanese firm already has a tieup with GE in the marketing of GE air conditioners and refrigerators in Japan. Toyota declined to comment on a press report that it will supply its metal surface processing and metal pressing technology to GE. Yomiuri Shimbun reported the U.S. firm is expected to supply Toyota with technology on large-scale integrated circuits, mini computers and fine chemicals.

Louisiana Land Buying Copper Range

Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. intends to acquire Copper Range in a transaction valued at about $50.3 million. Under preliminary terms of the anticipated agreement, Louisiana Land would issue 1.9 million shares, to swap 0.825 share of its common for each of the 2.3 million outstanding Copper Range shares. The merger proposal comes almost exactly two years after Copper Range and Amax Inc. announced merger plans. Amax, a big diversified metals producer, would have issued about $51 million in stock for 80 per cent of Copper Range. (Amax already owned the remaining 20 per cent.) The Justice Department, however, objected on the ground that it would diminish competition in the copper refining business, and a federal court barred the merger late last year. Besides its refinery, Copper Range operates an underground mine and other copper processing facilities in northern Michigan. It also has fabricating operations and runs a lumber business. Louisiana Land conducts exploration for nonpetroleum minerals—mainly coal, copper and other minerals associated with copper deposits—but this is not a major part of its business, which is the exploration and production of oil and natural gas.

But Still Opposes Carter 'Quickie'

Burns May Support U.S. Tax Cut

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has let it be known that he does not necessarily oppose a tax cut and would even be willing to support one to improve the economy's performance and reduce unemployment—provided that it was the kind of tax cut that Mr. Burns thought would do the job.

The type of cut that he appears to favor would be broad-based, such as the one passed by the Democrats in 1964. That action reduced personal income tax rates, which had ranged from 20 to 91 per cent, to a range of 15 to 70 per cent. It also cut the general corporate income tax rate from 52 to 48 per cent.

But such a tax cut, even if it were held forth as a future promise rather than an early reality, would impose a new restraint on the Carter administration, as Mr. Carter's economic advisers see it. They are concerned that the surrender of tax revenues over the longer run might impose restraints on social expenditures, get in the way of more fundamental tax reform and even frustrate Mr. Carter's hopes of producing a balanced budget by the end of his four-year term.

Mr. Carter's closest advisers are increasingly urging an immediate tax cut in the form of a per capita tax rebate on 1976 taxes, which they contend would give the economy a boost without sacrificing future revenues.

Differences of opinion over tax cuts between the conservative Mr. Burns and Mr. Carter's liberal economic advisers have become a major subject of national economic debate. It began with the testimony of Mr. Burns before the Senate Committee on Banking on Nov. 11. Mr. Burns appeared to be attacking any effort by the incoming Carter administration to stimulate the economy by either tax cuts or spending increases. "Traditional policies of economic stimulation,"

Income Rises For Americans At Faster Pace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Increases in the pay and benefits for federal employees helped push up the growth of personal income in the United States at a faster pace in October, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said personal income grew at an annual rate of $10.2 billion, or 9.2 per cent, to $1,401.9 billion. That contrasted with an annual growth rate of $6.2 billion, or 5.5 per cent, in September.

On a per capita basis, the department said personal income for October climbed to an annual rate of $6,502, up 7.8 per cent from the year-ago month.

he said, "might well be counter-productive."

Mr. Burns subsequently said his views had been misinterpreted, and that he was not trying to oppose Mr. Carter or to court conflict with the new administration, but rather was seeking to cooperate with it and to help the incoming President. He said he was only trying to warn against excessive government spending to spur the sluggish economic recovery.

Mr. Carter then said that he had received Mr. Burns's pledge of cooperation and felt that they would "find a substantial degree of compatibility." It is not known in what detail Mr. Burns's views on fiscal and monetary policy have been conveyed to Mr. Carter, but several of his leading economic advisers are well informed on Mr. Burns's current views.

The focal point of the policy controversy now is over whether, how, and how much to reduce taxes to stimulate the economy.

Mr. Burns says that he believes a "quickie" tax cut in the form of a rebate would probably do nothing to help the economy and might even hurt it. But the thinking among Mr. Carter's advisers is that it could not do harm and might constitute a form of necessary "pump priming" to get the economy's output flowing again.

Mr. Burns sees no need for haste with an immediate tax cut. He believes that it might shake business and public confidence, and be counter-productive, if it increased inflationary expectations.

But Aides Say It's Only a Matter of Days

OPEC May Postpone Oil Price Parley

By Clyde H. Farnsworth Jr.

PARIS, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is considering postponing a crucial oil-price meeting next month at which increases have been predicted that could aim a new blow at the world economy.

"There is nothing definite yet," said Kanayo Nwuwa Osoeme, assistant secretary-general at OPEC's Vienna headquarters. "It is a political decision that must come from the ministers."

It was learned that Mohammed Sadli, Indonesia's minister of mines and hydrocarbons and current president of OPEC, is attempting to determine the position of other cartel members on deferral of the meeting.

The activity reflects mounting pressure on OPEC in the face of strong opposition to any price increases by the United States and other Western nations.

Yet more telling on any eventual decision may be the equally strong but less publicized pressure on OPEC from non-oil-producing Third World countries in the negotiations now under way between rich and poor countries to reform world economic structures.

Deferral would not mean OPEC has renounced price increases, but it would remove the threat for several months—time enough for OPEC to gauge progress in the rich-poor dialogue and assess the position of President-elect Jimmy Carter. Furthermore, OPEC could not be blamed for any further deceleration of the world economy.

Increase Opposed

Oil-price increases have been predicted at anywhere from 5 to 40 per cent. Last Friday the United States said no rise at all was justified, and served notice that it would be working with other industrial consumer nations to try to get OPEC to see reason.

Quietly, but forcefully, at the Paris-based North-South forum, the non-oil Third World countries, led by India, have been letting OPEC know of their own anxiety about further price boosts.

Evidence that they have been hitting sensitive OPEC nerves has come with the revival of the idea of a dual pricing mechanism under which Third World consummers would get oil cheaper than the industrial countries.

Saudi Arabia's Abdel-Aziz al Dukheil, who sits on the OPEC finance committee, said it might be possible to "waive something regarding oil prices" for the Third World. OPEC has so far considered dual pricing to be unworkable.

But there is an additional element in the year-end maneuvering now under way. If the industrial countries themselves are hit by new oil-price increases, intensifying their own inflation and unemployment, the willingness—and political ability—to make concessions to the Third World at the Paris talks would be much reduced.

Slight Postponement

[OPEC will definitely hold a price-fixing conference in Qatar next month, but possibly a few days later than originally planned, OPEC officials said today, according to Reuters.

[Sources said the possibility of a slight postponement was raised to avoid a clash of dates with the 27-nation Conference on International Economic Cooperation, due to start a ministerial session in Paris on Dec. 15, the date of the OPEC talks.

[OPEC is strongly represented in the nine-month-long Paris conference, where oil producers and consumers are trying to develop a new economic policy intended to be fair to both sides.]

Burns, OPEC Reports Boost N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices maintained upward momentum in moderately active trading today.

Analysts attributed the higher close mainly to the market's oversold condition, but they said some of the strength was also due to a report suggesting Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns might favor a tax cut to stimulate the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.74 points to 938.08, after being up almost 5 points earlier.

Volume totaled 19.9 million shares, compared with 21 million shares yesterday. At the final bell, gainers topped decliners by about 960 to about 460.

After some early weakness, the market reversed course and moved higher on news that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may postpone next month's meeting in Qatar.

Oil stocks were again among the advances, with Exxon rising 3/8 to 50 1/8, Phillips Petroleum 1 3/4 to 58 7/8, Continental Oil 1 3/8 to 36 7/8 and Natomas 1 1/2 to 32 7/8.

Occidental Petroleum advanced 1/2 to 18 5/8. The government of Venezuela cleared the way for a $35-million compensation payment to the company for assets nationalized last year.

RCA was up 1/8 at 24 3/8. The U.S. government said it is dropping an anti-trust suit against the firm's NBC unit.

IBM rose 3 3/4 to 267 1/4 and Data General 3/4 to 45. Digital Equipment was up 1 at 52 1/4 and National Semiconductor 3/8 at 25 7/8.

TWA, which reported an October profit compared with a loss last year, rose 1/4 to 11 1/2.

Soybean futures continued to lead most commodity futures higher on the Chicago Board of Trade, closing with a gain of 21 1/2 cents a bushel.

Soybean meal prices advanced just over $5 a ton, but soybean oil closed mixed. Corn futures were up 4 cents a bushel in nearby options but the most distant December contracts lost 1 1/2 cents. Oats were up nearly 1 cent, but wheat futures closed 6 1/2 cents lower.

Soybean Output Seen Off

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—World soybean production in 1976 is forecast at 59.7 million metric tons, down nearly 10 per cent from 1975's record output but still the second highest on record, the Agriculture Department reports.

Exxon Said to Miss Target With No-Broker Bond Issue

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Exxon Corp. apparently failed to achieve two major goals in its novel $55-million sale of tax-exempt bonds directly to the public, market sources said today.

The oil giant awarded the 5.8-per-cent bonds at a price of 99.45 to yield about 5.84 per cent in 30 years. A minimum bid of $100,000 was required and 97 separate proposals totaling $198.3 million were submitted.

Nearly 72 per cent of the entire $55 million issue, which will be used to finance pollution-control equipment, was snapped up by four leading investment banking firms—indicating a lack of the broad investor distribution desired by Exxon, the sources maintain.

Intense interest had built in the sale because of an implied threat to another profitable source of Wall Street's business. Many securities firms already are experiencing a pinch on their capital because of the inauguration of negotiated brokerage commissions and a loss of their lucrative underwriting fees—which Exxon saved by going directly to the public—would cause a further financial strain.

Exxon's innovative sale, sponsored by its new financial executive, Jack Bennett, posed such a danger. Securities officials fear the direct offering ultimately might be adopted to the vast amounts of stocks and bonds issued by Exxon and other giant corporations.

The relatively hefty $100,000 minimum purchase in the Exxon bonds enabled the brokerage firms to purchase blocks of the bonds for reoffering in smaller amounts to their own clients.

"Essentially all the bonds wound up in the hands of a very few Wall Street firms so the retail customers got shut out completely," one source asserts. "In effect, Exxon had to settle for the narrowest sort of distribution, which now must be achieved in the traditional manner by those four or so winning bond houses," he adds.

Nor did the oil company obtain a significantly lower interest cost by sidestepping the usual underwriting process, in the opinion of several leading finance officials. "I honestly believe that the . . . interest cost set in this direct sale is almost exactly the same rate our firm would have charged to underwrite the bonds in a regular offering," declared one banker who obviously has a stake in maintaining that regular sales method.

U.K. Aide Urges World Help To Finance Sterling Balances

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—A high British government official, after a visit with President Ford, said here yesterday that the proposed $3.9-billion International Monetary Fund loan to Britain would be insufficient to stem a run against the pound.

Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and financial adviser to Prime Minister James Callaghan, said that unless there is international financing of Britain's $10 billion worth of external debt in pounds sterling, there could be no stability in the exchange rate.

That debt, commonly known as the "sterling balances," is held in about equal part by governments and private citizens outside Britain. In the past year, these holders of sterling have been unloading their pounds, helping to drive down the exchange rate.

Various ways of defusing the sterling balances have been suggested. Most of them involve a guarantee by other powers of some specific value of the pound. If it dipped below that level, the guarantors would make up the difference.

The idea is that with such a guarantee, most holders would be content to hang on to their pounds which earn a high rate of interest in London.

He said financing of the sterling balances would not only benefit Britain, but since it would promote stability, it is also in the best interest of the nations which would put up the money for a guarantee.

Mr. Lever said he had told President Ford, Treasury Secretary William Simon, and other officials of the outgoing administration that in his view, "this problem must be dealt with straight away, so that we're not dealing piecemeal with British problems."

Mr. Simon said, when informed of Mr. Lever's comments, that he still thought it "premature" to talk about financing the sterling balances "without a full knowledge of the total dimensions of the problem."

In a telephone interview, he also said that he would be discussing the IMF loan and the British economic situation with Mr. Ford in the nex few days.

To Get 'Sympathetic Hearing'

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Britain will get a sympathetic hearing from its Common Market partners if it requests financial backing to shore up its sagging economy and steady the pound sterling, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said today.

Mr. van der Stoel, current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, told the community's European Parliament that the Nine "have received no request from the United Kingdom for financial short-term or medium-term assistance, neither has the (EEC) commission submitted proposals to that effect."

But he said the Nine were ready to consider any U.K. approach, once its negotiations for a $3.9-billion IMF loan had been completed.

BankAmerica Adopts Code On Information Disclosure

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—BankAmerica Corp. said today it has established a comprehensive voluntary disclosure code for giving the public access to information about its corporate and financial activities.

It said under its new code it will provide information on "problem loans" when "widespread public concern exists about a particular industry."

The holding company of the nation's largest bank also said it will disclose data on its market and bond services, international syndicated loans, management of corporate flow of funds and trust department services.

The code also requires it to disclose deposit and loan figures by major currencies, the effects of foreign exchange trading and translation profits and the dollar volume of credits to non-consolidated affiliates and institutions in which it has investments.

BankAmerica said the code requires it to provide a breakdown of its loans, including consumer loans, commercial and industrial loans and foreign loans.

Information on non-performing loans for which initial contractual terms are not being met will also be disclosed, it said. The bank will disclose its 10 largest holdings of municipal bonds and notes and details of defaults, extensions and moratoriums.

The bank will also disclose debt and equity holdings in companies exceeding $1 million.

Canada's Output Off

OTTAWA, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Canada's seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production fell 0.1 per cent in September from the previous month to 120.5, Statistics Canada said today.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Lucky Stores

Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	853.00	726.70
Profits	8.60	9.50
Per share	0.23	0.25
39 Weeks		
Revenue	2,506.10	2,247.20
Profits	26.00	32.10
Per share	0.68	0.85

Dayton Hudson

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	458.70	415.10
Profits	15.10	10.70
Per share	0.95	0.67
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,226.90	1,140.60
Profits	30.00	20.70
Per share	1.88	1.29

Gamble Skogmo

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	395.00	390.10
Profits	2.00	3.90
Per share	0.40	0.80
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,153.30	1,099.10
Profits	7.8	9.00
Per share	1.57	1.82

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ENDESA - CHILE
220 KV NORTH TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
PREQUALIFICATION OF CHILEAN AND FOREIGN TENDERERS

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) intends to invite tenders for the construction and equipment supply of the 220 kv north transmission line project at the beginning of 1977.

The project is located along approximately 630 km north of Santiago, Chile.

The following should be the intended contracts:

LN-1: Supply and construction of the Cerro Navia-Pan de Azucar 220 kv transmission line (Santiago-La Serena, approx. 430 km), double circuit, including Cerro Navia control building and switchyard civil works, and equipment installation.

LN-2: Supply and construction of the Pan de Azucar-Maitencillo 220 kv transmission line (La Serena-Vallenar, approx. 200 km) single circuit, including Pan de Azucar switchyard civil works, Maitencillo switchyard and control building civil works, equipment installation and supply of the equipment for switchyards and control buildings at Cerro Navia, Pan de Azucar and Maitencillo.

The contractors will also be required to finance the cost of designs, equipment, materials, manufactures and works included in the corresponding contract.

Foreign contractors must participate for the construction works in joint ventures with technical and managerial participation of Chilean contractors, registered in ENDESA'S contractors register. The project must be completed during the first half of 1980. Specifications and drawings will be given only to those who will submit the complete prequalification information required with supporting evidence of having successfully completed works of a similar nature and can demonstrate that they have the resources, experience and organization to carry out the works.

Prequalifications requirements are available from November 22nd, 1976, on application to:

Mr. Luis Court, Casilla 1272, Santiago de Chile.
Price: 500 Chilean Pesos(U.S. $40).

Prequalification requirements may be obtained by post (send money order) or at Santa Rosa 76, Santiago de Chile, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Monday to Friday.

Deadline for receiving the completed questionnaire is January 10th, 1977.



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World's largest grower of « early » peaches and major soybean grower with extensive orchards in Florida and plantations in South America offers safe, profitable participation plan. You own the land, we plant, farm, harvest, build processing factories, sell your crop, pay you solid return. Guaranteed returns first 3 years of 10%, 10¼% and 10½%. Fourth year earnings vary between 15 and 20%. Company 10 years old. Record of 20 consecutive lease payments to investors. While you earn this high return, your land is also growing in value. Multi-million dollar company, top D & B rating, currently working with thousands of satisfied investors the world over.
For further details, write to PUBLICITAS, H-118008, 1211 GENEVA 3, Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 17

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
33⅝	31⅜	ACF Ind 1.80	7	15	31¾	31⅝	31¾+	¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	6	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
24⅛	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	9	131	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
17¾	12½	APLCorp 1	5	25	13½	13⅜	13½	
60⅞	44⅛	ARASv 1.20	13	105	45⅝	45¼	46⅜—	⅛
33	12⅜	ASALtd .80		621	20¾	20	20⅛—	⅝
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .23	5	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
55⅛	37¼	AbbtLab .88	16	293	50	48⅜	50 +	1½
12¼	8⅛	AcmeCiv .50	13	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		27	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
5¼	3¼	AdmsMillis	6	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	14	293	10⅞	10⅜	11 +	½
33⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.03	9	325	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	
9¼	4⅛	Aguirre Co	95	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
15	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	392	16⅛	15	15⅞+	1
4⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	58	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
37¼	27⅜	AirProd .20	14	223	31½	31	31½+	½
17⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	11	17	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
24⅝	17½	Aircolnc 1.15	6	39	27	26⅝	27 +	½
25½	13⅛	Akzona 1.20	14	25	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	¼
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	3	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
17½	11⅞	AlaskIn .45e	5	24	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
21¾	14	AlbanyIn .72	7	8	16¼	16	16 —	½
8⅝	5¼	AlbertoC .35	13	2	6	6	6	
27⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	16	20	19½	20 +	½
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .43	47	2432	22⅜	20¼	21 —	1⅜
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	5	14	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
23	19⅝	AlconLb .23	17	41	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Alexdrs .25e	6	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13½	7½	AllegCp .15e	12	31	10⅝	10	10⅝+	½
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	6	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	39	39	39	
21½	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	8	189	21⅛	20⅞	21	
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	5	65	11	10⅝	10⅞	
44⅛	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	374	36⅜	36	36⅜+	½
12⅝	9⅛	AlldMnt .64	6	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
15⅛	10⅜	AlldProd .60		17	10¾	10½	10½—	¼

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
57¼	43¾	AlldStr 1.80	7	43	47¼	45¾	47	
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		25	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
30	14⅞	AllisChal .60	6	115	25	24¼	25 +	½
9¾	6¾	AllrtAut .60	8	6	8½	8½	8½	
14⅛	6½	AlphaPrt .25e	5	35	14	13⅞	14	
61¼	33½	Alcoa 1.40	17	69	53¾	52½	53¾+	1¼
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	6	12	31¾	29½	31¾+	⅛
60¾	47	Amax 1.75	13	103	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝+	½
53¾	37½	Amax pfB 3		9	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜+	⅜
22¾	14⅜	AMBAC .80	7	39	19⅜	19	19⅜+	⅜
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	6	1	17	17	17 +	⅛
25⅞	16⅝	AHess .60	7	370	24⅝	24¼	24½+	⅛
62	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		95	59	58⅞	57 +	¼
31¾	13¾	AAirFilt .55	8	27	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	¼
16⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	7	433	12⅞	12⅛	12¾+	¾
10	4⅞	Amcord .38	7	17	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅜	AmBaker 1	5	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
43½	29⅛	ABrnds 2.50	9	55	41⅞	40⅝	41¼+	⅜
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	249	38½	37⅝	38½+	⅞
10¼	8¾	AmBldM .43a	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
38¾	29⅝	AmCan 2.40	7	174	35¾	35½	35⅝	
23⅞	21	ACan pf 1.75		2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		19	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	AmCred .26e	5	153	15⅛	14¾	15 +	⅛
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	287	25⅜	25	25¼+	⅛
11	7¼	AmDistill		65	9⅞	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
23½	19¾	ADistTel .84	10	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅛—	¼
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		10	14	14	14	
24⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2.06	9	337	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
10½	8½	AFamily .32	6	72	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
6⅛	2¼	AmFinSys		12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
24⅞	22⅜	AGlBd 1.96e		17	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		17	16¾	15½	16¾	
19¾	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	7	423	18	17½	17¾+	¼
28½	21¾	AmGln pf1.80		17	25⅜	26½	26¾	
19¾	13¼	AmGln pf.90		3	18¾	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
18½	13	AmHalsl .80	4	43	14¾	14⅝	14½—	¼
37¾	29½	AmHome 1	18	956	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
167	125	A Homepf 2		1	141	141	141	
37⅜	29½	AmHosp .42	20	377	32⅝	31⅞	32½+	½
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	22	41	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝	5⅞	A Medcl .24	7	51	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	118	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	¼
7¾	3¾	Am Motors	6	382	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
40⅞	37¾	ANatR 2.64	7	121	39½	39	39½+	⅜
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15½	8½	AShip 1.07t	7	102	16¼	15¾	16 +	⅜
29⅞	16¾	AmSmd 1.30		126	27	26¾	26⅞+	⅛
77	54½	A Std pf 4.75		5	76½	76	75¾—	⅛
6⅛	6	AmSteril .20	5	65	6¾	6	6⅛—	½
33	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	271	28	27	28 +	1
62⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1921	63⅝	63¼	63⅝+	⅜
67	55	AmT&Tpt 4		151	64¼	63½	64	
49	42¾	ATT pfA3.64		555	48	47¾	47¾	
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		7	49⅝	49	49	
10⅞	8½	AWatWk .70	5	5	10	10	10 —	⅛
14½	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z160	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
14¾	12½	AW 5pf 1.25		z100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
19¼	14⅝	Ameron 1	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞—	⅛
10½	5½	AmesD .18a	4	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
19⅞	13	AmfacInc 1	7	62	13½	13	13¼	
25⅝	26	AMPInc .41	28	254	20½	20½	20⅝—	⅜
13⅞	8½	Ampco .60	8	3	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	10	75	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		8	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
20½	10⅞	Amstar n	5	10	20¾	20½	20¾+	⅛
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	58	47½	46⅛	47⅛+	1⅛
	4½	Amtel .32	6	59	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
31½	17⅞	Anacond .60	111	125	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
27¾	27⅛	AnchrH 1.40	6	9	27⅛	27	27⅛	
45½	25¼	AndCly 1.60	7	10	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅜
8¼	5	Angelica .16	7	45	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 17th 1976

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft

U.S.$40,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1982

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by the

Republic of Austria

European Banking Company Limited

Orion Bank Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amex Bank Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Arab Bank (Overseas) Limited — The Arab Investment Company S.A.A. (Riyadh)
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Ltd. — Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank of America International — Bank von Ernst & Cie AG — Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque du Benelux — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Privée S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Breisach Pinschof Schoeller Bankkommanditgesellschaft — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Cazenove & Co.
Chase Manhattan Limited — Citicorp International Group — Clariden Bank — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Credito Italiano — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — D G Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited
Dow Banking Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Erste Österreichische Spar-Casse — Euroseas Securities Limited
Eurotrading Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Fuji Kleinwort Benson Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Greenshields Incorporated — Hambros Bank Limited — Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Hungarian International Bank Limited — IBJ International Limited
Interunion-Banque — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. Brussels
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — Lloyds Bank International Limited — Lombardfin S.p.A. — London & Continental Bankers Ltd.
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch, International & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordic Bank Limited
Österreichisches Credit-Institut Aktiengesellschaft — Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout, Kempen S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Postipankki — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — La Roche & Co. — N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rothschild Bank AG — Salomon Brothers International Limited — Scandinavian Bank Limited — Schoeller & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Bancaire Barclays Overseas Limited — Société Centrale de Banque
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Sparbankernas Bank — Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — Ueberseebank AG
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes Société Anonyme – U.B.A.E.
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wirtschaftsbank Zürich — Wood Gundy Limited — Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13½	5⅛	Arcxle .20	5	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
17½	7	Arsu Co .53t		23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15½	10½	Apache .50b	6	28	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
27½	13⅞	Apco Oil	27	6	27	27	27 —	½
2¼	1½	Apeco Corp		34	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2½	2⅛	Applid Mag	4	99	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ArcataN .60	7	24	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
31½	17½	ArchDan .20	8	326	18¼	17½	17¾—	½
6	2¾	Arctic Entr	8	10	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 1.40	6	164	17⅝	17¼	17½+	¼
113¾	103¼	ArPpf 10.70		z4650	111½	111½	111½+	½
14½	6	ArkBest .25		2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	25	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+	⅛
4½	2	Arlen RltyD		41	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	4¼	Armada Cp	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
35½	25⅜	Armco 1.80	8	64	29⅜	29	29⅜+	¼
32⅝	27	Arm pl 2.10		5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	ArmstCk 1	14	223	30	29⅝	29¾+	⅛
57	43⅝	ArmC pf3.75		z20	49	49	49 +	½
21½	15	ArmRu .85	3	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
23⅞	17⅝	AroCorp 1b	6	14	16¾	16¼	16¼	
16	9⅛	Arvin .52a	4	34	13⅜	13¼	13¼+	⅛
27½	25¼	Arvinln pf 2		21	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	13	124	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	½
29⅜	19⅝	AshlOil 1.90	6	149	29	28¼	28¾	
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	11	38	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .67	5	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	
4¼	1⅞	Atico Mtg		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23½	17⅛	At.CyEl 1.62	8	76	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
59	47⅛	AtlRich 1.60	11	1172	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	⅞
195	137	AtRch pf 3		1	191	191	191 +	3½
51	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z100	49½	49½	49½+	1
71⅞	54⅛	AtlRc pf 2.80		672	69⅝	68½	69⅛+	1
7⅝	3⅛	Atlas Corp	12	112	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
25½	25	Auto Data.24	20	100	27½	26⅝	27½+	¼
7⅞	4⅞	Automtrd .24	4	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
15⅝	4½	Avco Corp	2	64	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
1⅝	½	AvcoCp wt		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41½	18⅜	AvcoCp pf		9	40½	40¼	40¼+	½
29⅜	19⅝	Averylnt .36	20	36	20	19½	20	
13¼	7½	Avis Inc	6	1190	10⅞	10	10⅞+	⅝
22⅞	15¼	Avnetinc .60	6	772	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞+	⅝
57¼	32¾	AvonPd 2	17	640	45⅜	45⅛	45 +	⅜

B

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅛	BTMtg .50e		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
33¾	18⅝	BabckWil 1	7	160	31¾	31	31 —	¼
10⅝	6⅛	Bache .40e	5	47	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7⅞	Bakerln .25	7	80	9⅝	9	9⅛	
55	40⅞	Bakrlntl .42	14	45	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝+	⅝
15⅝	8½	BaldDH .69	6	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
25⅞	14⅞	BallCp .80	5	42	17	16½	16⅝—	¼
24⅞	11⅛	BallyMf .06e	23	152	23¾	21¾	23¼+	1¼
26⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	53	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
14⅝	12⅜	BanCa .60	95	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
37⅝	12⅝	Bandag .06e	9	465	14	13⅝	14 —	⅛
11⅝	4½	Banr Punt	4	14	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
14½	9	BenP pf 1.25		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35¾	22⅝	BkofNY 2.20	5	27	31⅜	30¾	31⅜+	⅝
15⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .89	6	58	13⅜	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
27⅝	24⅛	BankAm .80	11	485	25	24⅝	24⅝	
33	25⅝	BankTr 3	8	58	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
28⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
34½	25¾	BarbOil 1.60		3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	59	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
16⅞	10⅝	BarnsGp .80	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18½	7⅛	Basiclnc .80	4	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
30	22⅝	BatesMf .60	29	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅝
39¾	25⅝	BauschL .80	8	104	25⅝	25	25¼+	⅛
45⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	23	160	40⅜	40	40¼+	⅛
21⅞	17⅝	BaySIG 1.88	7	5	20⅛	20	20	
5⅝	4⅛	BaykCig .04	23t	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	17	Bearing .50	10	40	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
27⅞	21⅝	BeatFds .84	14	692	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
26⅝	22⅜	Beckmn .38	15	40	24	24	24 —	¼
47⅞	33	BectDick .50	15	12	34	33⅝	34 +	½
23⅞	14	BeechA 1	7	16	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
17⅞	7⅞	Baker .28		29	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	BelcoP .40e	6	41	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
27¼	15⅞	Belden 1.32	6	17	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	15	BellHow .84		19	17⅝	17⅜	17¼—	½
52⅝	47⅝	BellCda 3.72	6	172	47⅝	46	46 —	1⅛
23	16⅛	Bemis 1.20	7	15	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜+	¼
45⅝	37⅝	Bendix 2	8	20	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛—	½
25¼	17⅞	BenflCp 1.45	5	158	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	⅛
115	89⅝	Benef pf 5.50		z50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝+	1⅛
29⅝	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z30	29	29	29	
6¼	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	Bengl B .07e	7	47	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		43	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Best Prod	13	187	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	⅜
48	33	BethStl 2	7	235	35½	35⅛	35½—	⅛
35⅞	28	BigThree .40	16	100	28½	27⅞	28½+	½
25¾	15⅛	BlackDr .40	13	860	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1⅛
11⅝	5	BlairJn .49a	4	14	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	12	603	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20¼	BlueBell .80	5	114	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	½
5⅛	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	7	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	18	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
45⅛	25⅝	Boeing 1b	11	203	41½	40	41⅛+	1¼
30⅝	25½	BoiseCas .80	12	828	30⅝	30	30½+	¼
33⅝	25	Borden 1.40	10	411	33¼	32⅞	33⅛+	⅜
30⅛	19⅝	BorWar 1.60	7	143	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Bormans	4	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27	22⅞	BosEd 2.44	9	16	25⅝	24⅞	25 —	⅛
12⅞	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		23	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		19	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Braniff .24	9	653	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝+	⅝
32⅛	19⅝	BraunCF .60	6	241	27	26⅛	26½—	⅝
32⅛	26⅝	Brig Str .92	14	25	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
62⅝	61⅝	BristMy 1.60	13	316	62⅝	61⅛	61⅝	
50⅛	43⅛	BristM pf 2		50	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝—	½
12⅛	9⅛	BritPet .33e	17	580	12	11⅞	12 +	½
36½	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	6	103	30	30	30 +	⅝
19⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
13⅛	9¼	BrownC .22e	5	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
25	18⅝	BrwnGp 1.30	7	33	21	20½	20½—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	9	201	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅛
16⅞	11	Brunswk .50	7	256	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
26⅝	11	BrushW .80	7	16	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	½
30⅛	15	BucyEr .64	13	137	25⅛	25	25⅛+	¼
19¾	9⅝	BuddCo 1.20	4	74	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	¼
8⅛	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	11	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
26⅛	20½	BuffFo 1.40e	9	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
11⅞	6	Bulova .05t		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21¾	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		19	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
16¼	11¼	BunkrR pf1.50		11	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
9¼	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		25	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	7	27	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝—	⅛
48½	31⅝	BurlNo 1.20e	6	158	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛+	⅝
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		158	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
109⅛	83⅝	Burrghs .68	21	397	90⅛	89⅛	89⅞—	½
30¾	17	ButtesG Oil	5	81	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅛	CBS 2	10	143	54⅝	53¾	54⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	CCI Corp		48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	½	CIMtg Gp		11	¾	¾	¾	
4¼	2⅛	CIRlt Inv		54	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
37⅝	28⅜	CITFin 2.20	7	73	34⅞	34¼	34⅞+	¼
1⅜	7-16	CL Assets		4	½	½	½	
7	4⅛	CL Asst pf1.14k		6	6	6	6	
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp	18	43	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+	⅝
8⅝	5½	CNA Finl	8	228	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		22	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	⅜
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.08a		72	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
48⅞	40½	CPC Intl 2.30	9	68	44⅝	43⅝	44 +	⅛
25½	14⅛	CTSCp .68	7	15	19	19	19	
4½	1½	CabCab For		43	2⅜	2½	2⅜+	¼
35⅝	18⅝	CabotC 1.40	7	x92	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛+	1
5⅞	7¼	Cadence Ind	7	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl		42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	1	Cal Financ	3	52	8⅛	8	8	
19⅝	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	8	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17½	10⅝	Calsahn .60r	17	12	13⅝	13½	10⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Camm Brn		14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16½	CmpRL .60a	22	43	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛—	⅛
35⅝	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	37	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜+	¼
31½	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	9	50	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
19⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	6	78	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
12⅝	7½	CanalR .64	10	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
56	42¼	CapCits .20	12	21	51¼	50⅝	51¼+	⅝
24⅝	7⅝	CapHold .40	10	47	18⅝	18½	18⅜+	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		2	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	17	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Carlisle .88	7	5	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z180	59½	59½	59½+	1
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	39	23	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
21½	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	8	213	22	21⅞	21⅞	
30⅛	25⅝	CarP pf 2.67		16	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
34½	21½	CarTec 1.60	7	15	32	31⅝	32 +	⅝
18⅝	11¼	CarrCp .64	15	107	17⅛	16⅝	17	
25⅛	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	135	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
42⅝	33	cartHw pf 2		4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	26	45	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
11	8½	CascNG .73r	8	3	8½	8½	8½—	½
17½	15	CastlCk .80b	6	79	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	½
62¼	53⅝	CatrpTr 1.58	12	527	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+	1½
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
58	41⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	17	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	¼
14	7⅝	Centex .12	12	383	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜+	⅝
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	907	16½	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	8	19	18⅝	19 +	¼
18⅞	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	23	18	17⅞	18	
52	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z10	49½	49½	49½	
15¼	12⅝	CenIPS 1.28	10	53	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
27¼	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	27	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	22	14⅝	14¾	14¾+	⅛
18	13⅝	CenSova .70	6	33	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
24⅝	19⅛	CenTel 1.36	10	130	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
36⅝	19⅛	CentrDat .20	12	149	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝+	1⅞
22⅛	15	Certeed .65	10	80	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞+	⅝
30⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	7	55	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18	Champint 1	9	505	26½	25⅝	26¼+	¼
28⅝	18⅞	Cnml pf 1.20		32	26⅝	26	26¼+	⅝
13⅝	11	ChamSp .68	5	36	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
5⅝	2⅝	ChartrCo .08	8	160	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	664	26½	26¼	26¼—	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		28	8	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅝	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	11	166	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
4	2	ChaseT .83e		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	14	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
52	25¼	Chemin 1.50	6	60	28⅝	27⅝	28¼+	½
43⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	68	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
32¼	25¼	Ches Va 1.36	6	10	28¼	27¾	27¾—	⅛
30	22½	ChesePn .76	14	61	24⅝	24	24⅝—	⅛
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.32	7	161	36⅝	36	36⅛—	⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		57	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	¼
14⅝	8⅝	ChiMilw pf		3	11⅛	11	11	
35¼	24⅝	ChiPneuT 2	15	28	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅝
3⅝	2	ChkFull		10	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
9⅝	4½	Chris Craft	12	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .30e	5	916	19⅝	19	19¼+	¼
22½	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	6	22½	22⅛	22½	
21¾	17	CinnGE 1.64	14	104	21½	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
107	99⅞	CinG pf 9.52		z50	107	107	107	
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	15	6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
37⅞	27⅛	Citicorp .96	10	1235	29½	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
57⅝	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	7	208	54	53½	54 +	⅜
5	1¼	CitzSR .30e		36	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	8	985	13⅝	12½	13⅛+	½
15-16	⅛	Citylnv wt		18	7-16	⅜	7-16	
25¼	16½	Cityin pfB 2		59	24½	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10	Cityh pf 1.10		12	11	11	11	
45½	25¼	ClarkE 1.60a	11	70	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
15⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	7	27	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	12	4	66	65⅝	65⅝—	⅛
32⅝	26½	ClvElIl 2.56	10	115	32	31½	31⅝	
87½	77¼	CElIl pf7.40		z50	84	84	84 —	⅜
122½	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z170	121½	121	121½+	½
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	163	13	12⅞	13	
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	5	117	8¼	8	8⅛	
13⅛	10¼	CluetP pf.1		9	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
14⅝	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	3	173	9¼	9	9	
24⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		8	20	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
9⅝	6	CocaBtl .40a	10	218	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
95¼	76⅝	CocaCol 2.65	17	369	79	77⅝	78⅝+	⅝
17⅝	8⅝	ColdwBk .50	9	33	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅞	2¼	Coleco Ind	14	24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	13	501	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
51½	46⅛	ColgP pf3.50		z3000	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	½
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .64	6	43	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	CollinF .05e	7	8	7½	7½	7½	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24⅝	18	ColPenn .70	8	100	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSl 1.45	7	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
56⅝	38½	Collind 2.50	6	81	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝+	⅛
79⅝	47⅛	Colt pf 4.25		1	65½	65½	65½—	
26⅞	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	8	83	26⅝	26	26 —	⅛
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
59⅝	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
7⅝	4½	Colum Pict	7	158	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	174	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
111½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z110	109	109⅛	108½—	½
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	Combd Com	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
48⅝	32⅛	CombEns 2	9	63	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞+	1⅛
20⅛	13	CombEq .10r	10	27	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
32⅛	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	700	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅛
22½	17⅛	ComE pf1.42		33	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
22¼	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		9	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
22⅝	21⅛	ComwE pf 2		18	22½	22	22½+	⅛
27⅝	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		11	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
33⅝	29½	ComE pf2.87		12	32	31⅝	32	
11¼	6⅛	ComwO		160	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	ComO pf1.72		9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅝	23⅝	Comsat 1	8	113	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
38⅛	18⅝	Compgr .05e	7	115	25¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	8	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅝
25⅝	19⅛	ConeMills 1	4	18	21½	21⅛	21½	
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	7	26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	292	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Conrac .80B	6	5	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	257	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
70	35⅛	ConEd pf 6		4	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.40		94	25	24⅝	25 —	⅛
68	56⅝	ConF pf 4.50		10	67	67	67	
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	8	66	25¼	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
30⅝	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	55	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	⅛
22⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	7	238	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z3950	76⅝	75½	75⅝+	⅛
82	66	CnPw pf7.70		z10	81½	81½	81½	
81½	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z258	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝+	1¼
26⅜	25	CnPw pf2.43		9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
71⅛	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ContAir Lin	13	168	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	ContCop .50		16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
54	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	9	105	53	52½	52⅝+	⅛
34¼	26¼	CntlGrp 2	8	54	31⅝	31¼	31½+	⅛
55⅝	35⅛	ContlCp 2.40	7	63	50⅝	49⅝	50 —	½
15⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	7	32	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
3	1⅛	Contll Rlty		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
40⅝	33	Cont Oil 1.20	9	579	37⅝	35⅝	37 +	1½
15⅝	12¼	ContTel 1.08	10	279	15⅝	15¼	15½	
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	9	99	22	21⅝	22 +	¼
35½	26⅝	Conwd 2.20	8	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	¼
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
41½	29	Cooperln .64	10	39	35½	34⅝	35½+	¼
10½	4⅝	Cooper Lab	17	209	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	CoopTR .70	3	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅛	18⅛	Copelnd .68	8	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
25¼	17⅝	CopoRg .50e		430	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	½
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
2⅜	1½	Cordura Cp		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	15	121	65⅝	63⅝	65⅛+	1½
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		35	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6½	Cowles .56	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅝	28⅛	CoxBdct .55	9	271	28⅝	27½	28⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	Craig .30	3	25	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
39⅝	23¼	Crane 1.20	4	29	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	CredtIF .24	9	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	95	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
42⅝	35½	CrockN pf 3		8	39	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
15½	10½	CrompK .80	7	19	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
33⅛	18⅝	CrouHl 1	11	17	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	46	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	87	44⅝	44	44⅝+	⅝
61	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z10	60	60	60 —	1
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	½
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	10	39	42	41½	42 +	¾
125½	77	Cum pf 7.50		z250	115½	114⅝	114⅝+	¾
9⅛	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
12⅛	11	Currlnc 1.09		20	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	21	15¾	15	15⅛	
28	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		1	25	25	25	
40¼	26⅝	CullerH 1.80	8	12	35¼	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
25⅝	15⅝	Cyclops 1.20	4	4	20	20¼	20½+	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	22	13	22⅞	22⅝	22¾+	¼

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc	10	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .0	47	40	7½	7⅝	7½+	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	5	17	8½	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
29½	19⅝	DanaCp .84	9	142	27	26⅝	26⅞	
41	27½	Dartlnd .80b	7	70	31	30⅝	30½—	⅜
41½	32¼	Dartlndpf 2		99	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	½
60⅝	37⅜	data Genl	23	231	46⅝	44	45⅝+	1½
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	11	15½	15¼	15½—	⅛
68	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z30	60	60	60 +	⅜
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	10	312	36⅝	35⅝	36¼+	⅜
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	44	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
85½	72½	DPLpf 7.70		z100	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
128	111½	DPL pf12.50		z40	124	124	124	
34½	29	Deere 1.10	7	715	30⅛	29¼	30 +	½
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	76	27	26⅝	27	
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	1071	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
45⅞	24½	DeltaAir .70	9	407	36	35	35¾+	⅞
7⅛	3⅝	Deltec Intl	29	27	4	4	4 —	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Deltona Crp		27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
23½	19	DennisMfg 1	7	15	20⅛	20	20⅛	
25¼	18⅝	Dennys .44	11	116	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	⅛
34⅝	27½	Dentsply .80	14	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	¼
25½	15½	Deseret .40	15	71	25⅝	25	25⅝+	1
12⅝	5⅝	DeSotoln .60	9	74	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅝
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	233	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		5	61	60⅝	60⅝—	⅛
80⅛	66	DetE pf 7.68		z120	80	78⅝	78⅝—	⅝
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z1270	76⅝	74½	76¾+	1⅞
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z50	73½	73½	73½—	½
27⅝	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		7	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
27⅝	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		5	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅜
25	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	75	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorg .05e	8	27	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9	DialFinl .70	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	33⅝	Diamlnt 2	8	39	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
22¼	14	DiamM 1.72t	4	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
80	53½	DiamSh 2.20	8	133	62½	62⅛	62⅛+	½
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		8	28½	28¼	28½+	⅜
11⅞	7	DickAB .40	14	66	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅜
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	11	82	10½	10¼	10⅝+	¼
15	10½	Diebold .44	8	10	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
52⅞	46½	DigitalEq	25	1339	53	51¼	52⅝+	1⅛
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	4	46	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
37½	28⅞	Dillon 1.08b	13	5	31⅝	31¼	31¼+	⅛
63	41⅝	Disney .12b	19	1779	46⅝	44⅝	46⅛+	1½
6¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		59	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
176	11	DrPepper .44	17	148	13⅝	13½	13½+	⅛
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	14	30	41⅞	41½	41⅝—	⅜
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	7	8	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	50	22¼	21¾	22 +	⅛
19½	13¼	DorOliv .30e	5	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
38¼	33⅝	DoverCp .90	11	4	37	37	37	
56½	38⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	1051	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	⅜
31½	26¼	DowJon 1.16	16	25	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
47	35¼	Dresser .80	9	542	38½	37⅝	37⅞—	⅜
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		11	17½	17⅜	17¼	
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	6	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
161¼	117⅝	duPont 5.25e	12	x224	126	125	125¼—	¼
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		5	61	61	61 —	1
22¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	720	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+	¼
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		4	86¼	86¼	86¼	
99¾	88	Duke pf 8.70		z210	96½	95¼	95½—	3¼
94¼	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z20	90½	90½	90½—	½
92½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z7810	88⅝	86⅝	86⅝+	⅜
30	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		24	29¼	29	29 +	⅛
33⅝	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	68	28½	28⅛	28½	
20⅛	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	75	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z250	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅛
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z400	26	25⅝	26	
30	26⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z720	29½	29½	29½	
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	6	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	12	40	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
14⅝	10	ELT .07e	9	9	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
5⅝	2⅝	EMILt .19e	11	93	3⅝	3½	3½	
43⅝	21¼	E Syst 1.60b	8	16	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	5	37⅝	37	37	
22⅞	16¼	EascoCp .60	7	17	20⅝	20	20¼+	¼
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin	66	156	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
27¾	22½	EastGsF .80	9	296	26¼	25¾	26⅛+	¼
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	12	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
120⅝	82¼	EasKd 1.60a	22	910	86⅝	85½	85½—	⅛
44⅝	29½	Eaton 2	9	63	39	38⅝	39 +	⅜
27½	21	Echlin .48	13	39	23½	23¼	23½—	⅛
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .48	17	62	28½	27½	28½+	1
15½	12½	EckrdNC .24	10	46	16	15⅝	16 +	½
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	26	55⅝	54¼	55 +	1
20⅝	9¼	Edwrds .50	3	4	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	6	213	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	Elect Assoc		23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
18½	11⅝	EDS .60	14	30	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	¼
2⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	3	28	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	ElginNat 1	7	18	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Elixir Ind	7	96	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
31⅝	24½	EltraCp 1.16	8	53	26⅝	25⅝	26¼+	⅝
41½	34	EmerEl 1	17	223	35⅝	35	35⅝+	¼
50½	31¼	Emery 1.20	20	115	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛+	1
15	8⅝	Emeryln .44	10	25	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	6	35	30⅝	30	30½+	½
6¼	5	EmD 5pf .50		z200	6	5⅝	6 +	⅜
16	11	EmpGas .20	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
37⅝	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	64	32	31½	31⅝	
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
27⅝	21¾	Enserch 1.72	9	147	26½	26⅛	26½+	¼
26¼	21¾	Entex 1.20	9	63	26⅝	25½	26⅝+	1⅛
37⅝	17⅝	Envrtec .20e	10	65	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝+	1⅝
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	10	11½	11	11 —	⅛
34⅝	29½	EquitGs 2.84	7	13	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	EqutLf 2.29e	12	31	23½	23	23½+	⅜
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	91	31⅝	31	31⅝+	¼
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	16	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	6	7	7	7 —	⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	30	40¼	39⅝	40¼	
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
12⅝	5	EvansPd .40	9	471	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	9	80	25½	25¼	25¼+	¼
21	18	Exclsr 1.76e		6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	
56⅝	47¼	Exxon 1.40t	8	1164	50⅝	49⅝	50½+	⅝

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19½	FMC 1	11	73	22⅝	21⅞	22¼+	¼
8⅝	5½	Fabrge .40	8	41	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	¼
11⅝	6½	FabriCtr .12	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	10	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
55¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	26	152	40⅛	39⅝	40 +	⅜
11⅝	6⅛	Falcind .30	9	30	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17	11⅛	FairmtF .48	6	12	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		39	6⅛	6	6⅛	
31¼	22½	FedriCo 1.60	4	8	23⅝	23½	23½	
25	12⅝	FdMogl 1.20a	6	19	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
17	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	506	16¼	15⅝	16 +	⅛
19⅝	16½	FedPaBd .90	4	10	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
24⅝	16½	FPap pf1.20		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
15½	10¼	FSignl .60a	6	32	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	15	594	51	49⅝	50¼+	⅜
17⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		75	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FidFin .20e	5	80	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
31⅝	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	4	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
17½	9⅝	FinSanB .48	5	58	17	16½	17 +	⅜
16⅝	9½	FinlFed .40	5	257	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	115	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
17⅝	12¼	FstChar .80t	8	255	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	7	230	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
46½	36⅝	FstlnBn 1.20	10	36	37⅝	37½	37⅝+	¼
14¼	8½	FstMiss .36	10	227	13⅛	12⅞	13	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	36	26	25¼	25¼—	¼
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14	FstPa 1.32	42	166	14¼	14	14 —	½
4⅝	1½	FstPa Mtg		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	9	11⅝	11½	11½	
6¼	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	9	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	FWiscp 1.76	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅝	23⅝	FischM 1.10	8	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼+	¼
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	5	30	10⅝	10	10 —	½
17½	9⅝	FishrScl .28	6	28	12	11½	12 +	⅜
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	16	1201	17	15⅛	17 +	1⅛
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	7	24	15	14⅝	15 +	½

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
13½	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	15	88	10⅝	10½	10⅝
21¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	11	363	22	21½	21⅝
64	50⅝	Flin pfA 4.50		z200	63	63	63
24⅛	15⅝	FlaE Coast	12	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
18⅞	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	36	18½	18⅛	18⅝
28⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	505	26⅛	25	26
33⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	9	24	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
45½	30	FluorCp .80	9	355	35½	35	35
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	10	31	5	4⅞	5
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	9	13⅞	13½	13⅝
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	537	57⅝	54⅝	55⅝
18⅞	13½	ForMcK 1	7	128	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
29⅞	22⅝	FMK pf 1.80		25	24⅛	24	24⅛
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40¼	29⅝	FtHowP .64	11	67	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
35¼	21¼	FosWh 1.10b	6	33	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛
47⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	10	9	44⅝	44	44⅝
35⅝	23⅛	FrnklnM .30	10	62	27½	27⅛	27½
31⅛	21¼	FreepM 1.60	11	60	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
17⅞	7⅝	Frigtrnc .10e	18	23	13	12⅝	12⅞
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	7	42	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
11⅛	4½	Fuqualnd .05e		212	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
17⅝	10⅛	GAFCp .60	7	97	11⅝	11½	11⅝
22⅝	15⅞	GFpf 1.20		19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
37⅝	25⅛	GTX 1.80	11	45	28⅛	27¾	27⅞
44½	35⅛	GTX pf2.50		4	39½	39⅛	39⅛
7⅝	4	GC Corp	34	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
8⅛	4⅝	GFBun .32	71	18	5	4⅝	5
7½	4⅝	Gable Ind		21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
29⅛	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	9	24	23⅝	23⅝
40⅞	32⅝	Gannett 1	17	82	36½	36	36
13	6½	GapStrs .15e	7	84	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
31	15⅛	GardDen .76	16	152	17⅞	17½	17⅝
15½	13⅝	Garfink 1.04	7	6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
13½	12⅛	GasSvc 1.28	10	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	7	12	6	5⅞	6
24	18	Gearhrt .28	11	52	23½	23⅝	23⅝
16⅝	9⅛	Gemini Cap		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
11⅝	9⅛	GAInv 1.05e		32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
51	35⅝	GnAmO 1b	18	98	60	58⅝	60
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80	13	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13⅞	9½	GnCable .72	9	341	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
26⅝	17	GClams .68	7	30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Devel	5	25	4⅝	4⅝	4
55	37⅝	Gen Dynam	6	222	52⅝	50⅝	52
53⅝	45	GenEl 1.80	13	698	51⅝	50⅝	51
34⅝	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	8	115	29⅝	28⅝	28
20⅞	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	17	1	19⅝	19⅝	19
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		7	9⅝	9⅝	9
18⅝	8⅝	Genlnst .22t	17	107	16⅝	15⅝	16
35⅝	27⅝	Gnlnstr pf 3		7	34	33⅝	34
21	13¼	GenMed .39	9	17	15⅝	15¼	15
34½	25⅝	GenMills .76	15	134	32⅛	31⅝	32
75½	57⅝	GnMot 5.50e	7	1642	69⅝	67⅝	69
73½	65	GnMotSof 5		2	70	70	70
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	12	24	6⅝	6⅝	6
19½	15⅝	GPU Cp 1.68	9	234	18	17⅝	18
11½	5⅝	GenRefr .40	6	15	7	7	7
56⅝	34¼	GnSignl 1.84	13	73	50⅝	50⅛	50
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	21	4⅝	4⅝	4
30⅝	23⅝	GTelEl 2	9	501	29½	29	29
35⅝	31½	GTIEl pf2.50		1	34	34	34
28⅝	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		416	28	27⅝	28
16½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z130	15	15	15
25½	18	GTire 1.10b	5	209	24½	24	24
9	4⅝	Genesco Inc	7	48	5⅝	4⅝	5
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.40	5	28	22	20⅝	20
41⅞	34	GenuPts .76	16	208	34⅛	33⅝	33
38	32	GaPacif .80	13	493	37½	36⅝	37
17¼	25⅝	GaPw pf2.52		4	26⅝	26½	26
29	26	GaPw pf2.75		10	28⅝	28⅝	28
85	69	GaPw pf7.80		z800	84⅝	84⅝	84
25⅝	19½	Gerber 1.30	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22
194½	152	GettyO 2.50a	14	55	185½	183½	183
18	16¼	GETTO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17
12⅞	8⅝	GiantPC .60	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8
10⅝	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	347	10½	10⅛	10
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	25	7⅝	7⅝	7
15⅛	9⅝	GifrdHill .64	7	7	15	14⅝	14
33⅝	24⅝	Gillette 1.50	9	204	26	25⅝	25
15	7⅝	Ginos Inc	6	136	8⅛	7⅝	8
14⅛	6⅝	GleasW .18e		8	9½	9⅛	9
11⅛	5½	Global Mar		25	6⅝	6⅝	6
20½	16⅝	GlobeUn 1	5	22	20⅛	19⅝	20
28	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	69	19⅝	19	19
20⅝	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		21	19⅝	19½	19
29½	18	Goodrh 1.32	417	132	25⅛	24⅝	25
25½	20½	Goodyr 1.10	16	363	22⅝	22	22
16½	9⅝	GorJwlA .40	5	18	10⅝	10⅝	10
24⅝	22	Gould 1	8	89	24½	24¼	24
29	19⅝	Gould pf1.35		11	25⅝	25	25
33⅞	24⅝	Grace 1.70	9	137	26½	26	26
34½	24⅝	Grainger .35	16	162	28⅝	28	28
18⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15
19½	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	34	15½	15⅛	15
13½	10½	GtAtlPac	21	131	11⅝	11	11
24½	19⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	5	1	22⅝	22⅝	22
17½	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	13	1	17	17	17
34⅛	27½	GtNoNk 1.10	8	56	31⅝	31	31
21	13⅝	GtWsFin .50	9	527	21⅛	20⅝	21
20¼	15⅝	GtWn pf 1.38		2	17⅝	17⅝	17
18⅛	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	16	18	17½	17⅝	17
27⅛	23⅛	GrGt pf 1.76		1	27	27	27
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	258	14⅛	14⅛	14
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		32	1⅛	1⅛	1
3½	1⅛	Grolier Inc		20	1½	1⅜	1
18⅝	14	Grumm .80	4	25	16⅝	16⅛	16
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	7	8	15	14⅝	15
3½	1	Guard Mfg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1
20⅛	14⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	459	16½	16⅛	16
8½	2¼	GlfWind wt		180	3⅛	3	3
102⅝	74	GlfWpf 3.87		1	78	78	78
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		63	37½	37	37
12⅝	7⅝	GlfLfHld .60		72	10⅛	9⅝	10
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		13	1¼	1⅛	1
28⅛	20⅝	GulfOil 1.80	7	850	25⅝	25⅝	25
21½	13⅛	GulfResrc 1	7	32	16⅝	16⅝	16
3	1⅝	GlfR pfA .20		1	2¼	2¼	2
25½	18	GlfR pfB 1.30		1	21	21	21
21½	19⅝	GlfR pfc1.60		26	21⅛	21⅛	21
15⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9	293	14⅛	13⅝	13
6½	3½	Gulton Ind	6	15	3⅝	3⅝	3

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	6	15	3⅛	3⅛	3
20¼	14⅝	HallFB .66	12	71	19⅝	19½	19
17½	13⅝	HallPrt .80a	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16
69⅝	49½	Hallibrtn .55	14	300	64⅝	63⅝	64
23⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.30	6	60	20½	20	20
7⅛	3⅝	Hammond	9	33	7⅛	7⅛	7
18⅛	15⅝	HanJSec 1.47e		18	17⅝	17⅛	17
22⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		8	21½	21⅛	21
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .20	9	8	4	3⅝	
30½	21½	HandyH 1.20	6	6	27⅝	27⅛	27
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	38	23	22⅝	23
60½	43½	Hanna 1.80	9	36	50½	49⅝	50
30½	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	x10	26	26	26
9⅛	6⅝	Hardees	9	40	7⅛	7	7
27⅞	14	Harnishf .80	5	56	16⅛	16	16
14⅛	12	Harrah .30a	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12
33½	31⅝	HarrBk 1.50	6	31	32	31⅞	31
55½	33⅝	Harris 1.40	11	35	50½	50	50
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	19	22⅝	22½	22
14½	8⅝	HartSMx .72	8	25	11⅝	11⅝	11
17⅞	15⅝	HatlSe 1.44a	24	15	17⅝	17¼	17
24	20	HawlEl 1.88	9	4	22⅝	22⅝	22
19⅝	11½	HayesAlb 1b	7	26	16¼	15⅝	16
12⅝	3⅝	Hazeltine	4	12	8⅝	8½	8
8⅛	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	163	8⅝	8	8
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30t		23	12⅝	12	12
15½	9	HeilmBr .60a	3	7	14⅝	14⅝	14
37⅛	26½	HeinzHJ 1.68	9	167	29½	28½	29
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		4	26½	26⅛	
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5
29⅝	18½	Hellerlnt .92	8	39	19⅝	19½	19
173	81	Hiler pf 4.07		1	83⅝	83⅝	83
45½	30¼	HelmerP .40	10	47	41	40⅝	41
2½	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅛	1⅛	1
38	27	Hercules 1	14	92	27½	27¼	27
27½	19½	HershyFd 1.12	6	42	19⅝	19⅝	19
23⅝	7⅝	Hesston		28	9⅛	9	9
25½	15⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		13	16⅝	16	16
59¼	40½	Heublin 1.20	14	148	44½	43⅝	44
117⅝	80	HewltPk .30	28	92	83⅝	83⅝	83
7⅝	4½	HighVolt .05e	19	20	5⅝	5½	5
24	17½	Hillenbd .75	8	13	19½	19¼	19
20½	15	HiltonHtl .92	11	170	20⅛	19⅝	20
28	19⅝	Hobert .92	11	1	21⅝	21⅝	21
21⅝	14⅝	HoernW .90	9	206	21⅝	20⅝	21
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .12a	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5
70	10⅝	Holiday .40	10	358	11½	11⅛	11
46⅝	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	41	34¼	33⅝	34
44⅝	24⅝	Homestk 1a	19	198	36	35⅝	35
55⅝	33⅝	Honywll 1.60	9	592	43⅝	42⅝	43
24½	19⅝	HoovBB 1	6	9	19⅝	19½	19
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1
15¼	11⅝	HospAff .32	6	8	13¼	13	13
28½	20⅝	HospCpA .32	9	24	23½	23⅛	23
16	8¼	HostIntl .40	444	23	8⅝	8⅝	8
17⅝	10⅛	Houdaill .90	6	24	16¼	15⅝	15
16⅝	11½	HougMif .72	7	6	14⅛	14	14
13⅝	7¼	HousFab .28	7	89	7⅝	7⅝	7
21⅝	15⅛	HoushF 1.20	7	402	19⅛	18⅝	19
47½	35½	HouF pf 2.37		5	42½	41⅛	42
29⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.76	7	269	29⅝	29⅛	29
35⅝	25	HousNG .60	10	252	28⅛	27⅝	28
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn .28	8	343	11⅛	10⅝	11
15⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		11	15	14⅝	14
22⅝	14⅝	HudsnA .80	53	3	15½	14⅝	14
22	14⅝	HudsnB .80	53	3	15½	14⅝	14
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6
52½	34	HughsTl .58	12	229	36½	35⅝	36
16	11⅝	Humana .40	8	4	15	15	15
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	14	75	12⅝	12⅛	12
25⅝	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	32	15	14⅝	14
17⅝	11⅛	Huyck .60	11	343	11½	11	11
15	8⅝	Hydromt .52	5	3	11⅝	11⅛	11

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
21⅝	16½	ICInds 1.40	6	53	18⅝	18⅝	18
42⅝	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		6	40⅝	40⅝	40
94	75	ICInds pf 6		2	83½	83½	83
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	15	320	3⅝	3	3
5⅛	1⅝	IDS Rlty		1	1⅝	1⅝	1
45⅝	34½	INACp 2.10	13	49	42	41⅝	41
19⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		21	19¼	19	19
13⅝	9⅝	IUInt .90	10	111	10⅛	10⅛	10
35	26¼	IUInt A		5	29⅝	29⅝	29
21	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		2	17⅝	17⅝	17
33	26	IdahoP 2.16	10	4	29⅝	28⅝	29
22⅝	13⅝	IdealBa 1.20	9	67	21⅝	21⅛	21
9⅝	6⅝	IdeaToy .32b	6	5	8⅛	8	8
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.50	10	55	26⅛	25⅝	25
46	42	IlPow pf3.78		z100	44½	44⅛	44
30	21	ITW .56	13	24	22⅝	22⅛	22
16⅝	10⅛	ImplCpA .24	6	342	16⅛	15⅝	16
37	25⅝	INCO 1.40a	13	692	29½	28⅝	29
7⅝	4⅝	IncmCap		2	6½	6⅛	6
10	9⅝	IncCCu .80e		3	9⅝	9⅝	9
93⅝	76½	IndiM pf8.68		z100	93	93	93
116	102	Indim pf 12		z100	115¼	115	115
25	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	3	24	24	24
23⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	10	22	22⅛	22⅛	22
17⅝	12½	IndiNat 1.38	8	4	15⅛	15⅛	15
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	15	74	11	10⅝	10
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	12	44	74⅛	73⅝	74
57½	44¼	IngR pf 2.35		9	47⅝	46⅝	47
34	24	Inland Con 1	7	80	26⅝	26	26
53⅝	41	InldStl 2.60	10	39	47⅝	47	47
14	7⅝	Inmont .60	5	39	12⅝	12⅝	12
13⅝	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	24	13	12⅝	13
17½	13⅝	Insil pfA12.5		1	16⅛	16⅛	16
21⅝	20⅝	InspCop .25e		17	25⅝	25⅝	25
2⅝	1	Instit InvTr		24	1⅛	1⅛	1
9⅝	7	Integon .36	6	37	8⅝	8⅝	8
48⅝	35⅝	Interco 1.65	8	22	42⅝	42⅛	42
8⅝	3⅝	Intercl Olv		49	5⅛	4⅝	5
42⅝	25⅝	Interlak 2.30	5	25	34⅛	34	34
288½	223⅝	IBM 9	18	719	267½	262⅝	266
29⅝	20⅝	IntFlavF .36	23	252	21⅝	21⅛	21
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.73	10	117	28⅝	27⅝	27
42⅝	32⅝	IntMinC 2.40	5	243	39⅛	38⅝	38
14⅝	6⅝	IntMng .40e	6	16	13⅝	13⅛	13
18⅝	15⅝	IntMult .85	7	32	16⅝	16⅛	16
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	578	68⅝	66½	66
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		4	5⅝	5⅛	5

(Continued on next page.)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
27¼		InfTT 1.76	8	620	30½	30¼	30⅝	
41¼		InfTT pfK 4		44	52¾	52¼	52⅝—	¼
47		InfTT pfO 5		6	59¾	59	59¾+	¼
27⅞		ITT pfN 2.25		524	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	
45⅝		ITT pfI 4.50		23	57	57	57	
21¼		Intrpce 1.45	6	1	26½	26½	26½+	½
64		Intrpcept 5		2	72	72	72 +	¼
16¾		IntrpGp 1.60	6	80	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
10⅝		IntraBrd .80	7	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅞		IntrsPw 1.45	9	55	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
4¼		IntrstUn .24	18	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22½		IowaBf .60a	4	14	34	33¾	33⅞+	½
13¼		IowaEl 1.40	10	15	16½	16⅛	16½	
17¾		IowaIlG 1.72	9	32	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
24⅛		IowIlG pf2.31		z600	25¾	25½	25¾—	⅛
21¾		IowaPwLt 2	8	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
17⅝		IowaPS 1.72	10	5	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
5⅜		IpcoHosp .05e	7	34	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅝		Itek Corp		26	65	13⅝	13⅛+	⅛
5⅝		ItelCorp .30	6	77	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛

J-K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
11¼		JamesF .80	10	50	18¾	18½	18¾+	½
13⅜		Jantzen .80	5	22	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
7½		JapanF .91e		55	8⅝	8½	8½	
24⅞		JeffPilot .80	11	36	28⅝	28¼	28⅛—	½
110⅛		JerC pf 13.50		z110	122	122	122 +	½
100⅞		JerCen pf 11		z10	110	110	110 —	
19¾		JewelC 1.30	8	37	22⅛	22¼	22½	
2⅜		Jewelcor	9	45	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
22		JimWan 1.40	11	727	34	32¾	34 +	1
67¾		JohnsonJn 1	24	174	83⅝	82⅛	83¼+	⅛
19⅞		JohnsEF .80	4	40	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
17⅞		JohnCon .93	7	27	21½	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
12½		JonLogn .50	5	15	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
17¾		Jorgen 2	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
16		Jostens .80	9	29	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
22⅞		JoyMfg 1.30	11	29	44	43⅝	44	
12		Justice Mfg		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		KLM Airlin	6	44	43		43⅝—	1⅜
27⅝		KaisrAl 1.20	11	55	30½	30⅛	30½+	⅛
36⅞		KalApt 4.12		6	53½	51½	53½+	½
5⅝		KaisCem .50	16	135	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12⅝		KaiCe pf1.37		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅞		Kane Mil .24	4	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16¼		Kaneb 1	9	62	27⅝	27¼	27⅜+	⅜
22		KCtyPL 2.26	8	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
15		KCSouIn 1r	6	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
18		KanGEl 1.48	7	81	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅝		KanNb 1.32B	7	7	17½	17¼	17½	
18		KanPLt 1.60	7	72	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
3		Katy Ind		123	5½	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
11½		Kty pfB 1.46		7	17½	17	17⅜+	⅛
6½		KaufBrd .82i	27	2106	9¾	9	9¼+	¼
16⅜		Kauf pf 1.50		2	18¼	18¼	18¼—	⅛
7¼		Kawecki Brl	16	1	15¾	15¾	15¾+	⅛
4⅜		KeeneCp .30	7	22	9	8⅝	8¾	
5⅜		Keller .20	8	12	8½	8¼	8½—	¼
20		Kellogg 1	15	99	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	¼
12		Kellwood .80	5	8	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
25⅜		Kennct .78e	36	342	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
20		KyUtil 1.84	7	x25	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
13		KerrGls .40	5	197	14⅞	14	14⅝+	⅜
60⅛		KerrMc 1.25	13	146	68⅞	67⅜	68 +	⅝
16¾		KeystCon 1a	5	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
18¾		Kiddew 1	6	81	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
31		KiddepfC 4		5	48	47⅝	47⅞—	⅜
35⅛		KimbCl 1.80	8	86	39⅝	39½	39⅜—	⅛
8⅞		KingDSt .50	7	33	18⅝	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
12¾		KirschCo .90	10	29	16	15⅝	16 +	½
28⅝		KnigtRid .62	12	17	35¾	35⅛	35⅛—	¾
8⅛		Koehring .15a	14	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	
20		Koppers .90	8	473	22⅛	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
38		Kopprpf 4		z20	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	⅛
3¼		Koracorp Ind	5	53	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
40⅛		Kraft 2.12	8	161	44¾	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
31¼		KresgeS .32	21	973	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛+	⅝
10		Kuehler Mf	16	1	14	14	14 +	⅛
17⅝		Kroger 1.44	7	45	23	22⅝	22⅝+	¼

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3½		LFE Cp	15	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
10		LTV Corp	5	265	10¾	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
42⅜		LTVCp pf 5		4	49	49	49	
17½		LacGas 1.66	8	2	18½	18½	18½	
12		LamSes 1.10	10	22	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
9⅝		LaneBry .80	7	19	12	12	12	
8½		LawtrCh .34	16	7	9	9	9	
6⅛		LearSieg .50	6	95	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅝		LearS pf2.25		4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
24⅛		Leaswy 1.10b	8	1	29	29	29	
10⅝		LeaisN .60	10	215	24⅞	23⅜	24 —	1⅛
12		Leesona .75	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	
6¼		LehPCr 1	13	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
⅜		LehVal Ind		28	1⅛	1	1	
10⅜		Lehmn .94e		77	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
4½		Lennar Crp		13	5⅜	5	5⅛+	⅛
16		Lenox 1	9	45	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	1
5⅛		LesFay .40b	5	19	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6⅝		LevFd Cap		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
18⅛		LeviStra .50	6	326	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	¾
4		Levitz Furn	28	148	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
24⅜		LOF 1.80a	7	83	32½	32⅛	32¼+	½
55⅝		LOF pf 4.75		2	69	69	69 +	⅛
9½		Librty Cp.52	6	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
1⅛		Librty Loan		258	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
3⅜		LibrtyLn pf		6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
29½		LiggtGp 2.50	8	22	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	
45		LillyEli 1.30	17	251	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
24		LincNat 1.60	6	160	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛+	¼
48		LincNtpf 3		4	63⅞	63½	63½+	¼
15⅝		LincPl 1.72		x8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
1½		Lionel Corp	9	45	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
8⅜		LittonIn .10t	19	190	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
9		Littnpfc pfc		2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
14½		Litton pfB 2		6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4⅝		Lockhd Airc	2	63	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
26½		Loctite .12	16	1012	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
38		Loews 1.20	5	217	38	28⅞	29⅞+	⅝
6		LomaFin .50	9	64	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
17¼		LomM .86e	15	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14		LoneStInd 1	10	50	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
59		LoneS pf4.50		1	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜	
15⅞		LngIsLt 1.56	7	93	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
82½		LILpf 8.30		z300	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞+	⅛
72		LIL pfN 13		z100	127½	127½	127½+	1
24¼		LIL pfO 2.47		29	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
27¾		LongDrg .12e	20	x37	30	29¾	30 +	½
8½		LoralCp .40	6	31	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
22		LaLand 1.20	10	316	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅛
12		LaPacif .20b	10	254	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
21½		LouisGs 1.92	9	43	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅛
11⅝		Lowenst .60	20	40	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
33½		Lubrizol 1.10	15	62	34⅝	34⅛	34½—	⅛
13		LuckyS .69b	12	105	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
6½		Ludlow .40		23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
22		LukenSt 1.60	6	20	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	¾
13⅝		LykesCp 1	4	156	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
28⅛		Lykes pf2.50		9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
4		LynCSys .20	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
10⅛		MBPX .40a	4	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
25⅜		MCAInc 1	6	50	34⅝	33⅞	34 +	⅛
3½		MEI Cp	5	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅜		MGICIn .10		579	17⅜	16⅞	17 +	⅜
7¼		MacAF .60b	6	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2⅜		MacDonal	5	14	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
4½		Macke .36	9	2	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4½		Macmill .25	6	59	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
26⅜		Macy 1.30	7	48	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛+	¾
9½		MadisFd .60		76	12	11⅞	11⅞	
4		MadS Gar	4	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅞		MagicCf .32	11	82	8⅛	8	8⅛	
21⅝		Mallory 1	16	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
19		MallHyde .63	10	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
4⅞		Manhin .20	4	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
19		MfrHan 1.80	7	399	33	32⅝	32⅝+	½
32⅛		MAPCO .90	14	333	40	39⅝	40 +	¼
7⅛		MaraMt .10e	2	43	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
11⅛		MarathnO 2	9	105	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
13⅞		Maremt .60	6	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅜		MarMid .80		221	9¼	8⅞	9⅜+	⅛
11⅝		MarionL .52	12	48	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
28½		Marley 1	9	108	48⅛	45	48⅛+	2
12⅜		Marriot .25t	13	202	12⅝	12⅜	12⅛—	¼
32½		MrshMcL 2	17	103	56⅝	56	56⅝+	1
16⅛		MarshF 1.24	10	52	19⅞	19⅝	19⅛—	⅛
15⅞		MartMa 1.40	8	52	24⅝	24¼	24⅛—	⅛
7⅛		MaryKay .40	14	39	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
7		MrldCup .60	8	6	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
9		MascoCp .28	12	120	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
7		Masonite .60	16	301	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
9⅝		MasM 1.11e	13	39	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅝		MassyFer 1a	4	235	22⅛	22	22	
4⅝		MasCp 1.60		39	17⅛	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
9½		MasInc .98e		25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛		MatsoE .25e	10	18	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
5⅜		Mattel Inc	6	310	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛		MayDSt 1.12	11	698	34⅜	32⅛	34⅛+	1½
4⅝		MayerOsc 1	10	3	25⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
2⅛		Mays JW	38	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
8¼		Maytg 1.50a	14	40	35	34	34¾+	½
3		McCord .84	5	6	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝		McDermot 1	4	103	47⅞	45⅞	45⅞+	⅜
5⅜		McDnld .05a	22	905	57	55⅝	56⅛+	1⅝
4⅝		McDonD .44	8	153	23	21⅝	23 +	1⅛
1⅝		McGEd 1.50	10	11	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
5⅜		McGrwH .64	9	62	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
28⅝	13⅛	McKee .90	7	12	17⅝	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
27⅞	19⅝	McLean .45	7	77	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
20¾	18⅜	McLouf 1.60	13	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
16½	9⅛	McNeil .80	7	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
23	16⅝	MeadCp .92	5	584	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	½
53½	35⅜	Mea pfB2.80		1	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜	
30⅛	17	Medusa 1.60	8	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
25⅞	7⅝	Melville .68	11	1300	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	
18⅛	9⅝	Menasc .80	6	29	15	14⅞	15	
64⅝	42⅛	MercStr .80	9	6	45¼	45¼	45¼—	½
81½	65	Merck 1.40	21	452	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10¼	Merelith .70	4	11	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
23¾	14⅛	MerrLyn .80	8	231	23⅛	22	23 +	1
33⅛	19	MesaPet .10	20	207	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	¼
35⅛	24½	MesP pf 1.60		121	34⅛	34	34⅛+	½
11⅜	6	Mesabi 1.10e	8	91	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
28	⅝	MestaM 1.45	7	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
15⅜	12⅞	MGM 1r	6	88	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20⅛	5	Metrom .89	6	28	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
43	35½	MetE pf 3.90		z150	42⅛	41	41	
25⅞	70	MetE pf 7.68		z150	83	83	83	
91⅞	73	MtE pf 9.32		z30	88	88	88 —	1⅛
14	7½	MichGs 1.10	7	6	13	12⅞	13 +	½
24½	17½	MichTube 1	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
29⅞	25⅝	MhWI pf2.67		9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
22⅛	13⅝	Microwave	8	7	17	16⅞	17 +	½
17⅜	12½	MidCh 1.16	9	13	16⅝	15½	16⅜—	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	MidSUt 1.32	10	425	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
3	—	Midlnd Mtg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	MidlRo 1.49	7	7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛+	⅛
29⅝	20⅛	MiljetLb 1.28	8	19	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	
22⅛	15	Milgo Elect	13	158	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
17¼	9⅝	MiltBrad .60	6	25	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
22⅞	21⅛	MinnGs 1.72	8	3	22	22	22	
65⅞	52⅝	MinMM 1.45	20	525	56⅝	55	55½+	⅜
22⅞	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	8	19	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
15½	11½	MirroAl .95	9	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅞	8	MissnE .25	8	11	16¼	15	16¼+	¼
37⅝	22⅛	MPacC 1.60	6	123	37	35⅛	36⅞+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	7	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		10	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
63⅞	47⅝	Mobil 3.80	7	318	55⅞	55⅝	56⅛+	⅜
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	8	7	19⅝	19¼	19½—	⅛
5⅞	3	Mohk Data	28	404	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	4	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
36⅞	18	Molycorp 1a	8	50	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅜
47	28	Moly pf 2.50		2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	¼
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅜	6⅜	Monogr .28	5	59	12	11⅛	12 +	⅜
12⅞	7⅛	MonrEq .20	18	56	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	7	541	81⅝	80	81⅛+	1
35	26⅛	MonDU 2.40	7	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	10	186	27⅞	27	27⅛+	⅝
23⅛	21⅛	MonSt 1.80a		12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
55½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	51	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛+	⅜
64⅜	50	Morgan 1.80	11	168	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛+	⅛
26⅝	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	16	19½	19½	19⅛+	⅜
13⅞	10⅝	MorseSh .30	4	36	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	MorNor .83		39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .76	18	163	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛+	⅛
43⅝	30⅝	MtFuel 2	10	133	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛+	⅜
24⅞	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	7	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
11½	7	Munford .40	6	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
7½	5⅛	Mumfd pf .40		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛—	⅛
20	14⅜	Munsng 1.08	9	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
23⅝	16⅜	MurphC 1.20	7	10	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
25¼	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	170	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
21¼	12⅜	MurryOh 1.20	6	2	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
16½	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	MyersL .40		27	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
37⅞	23⅝	NCRCp .72	12	1055	33⅜	33¼	33½+	¼
22⅛	12⅝	NLInd 1	8	140	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
23⅛	15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	226	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	NVF 2.45t	6	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅞	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	35	45½	45	45⅛—	⅛
36½	29½	NalcoCh .96	15	44	30⅛	29½	30 +	¼
18⅝	10⅛	NashuaC .68	18	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	21	94	12⅝	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11⅜	NAvia .77e		69	4½	14⅛	14½+	¼
16½	10⅜	NatCan .57	6	56	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅞	21	NCan pf 1.50		2	24	24	24 —	½
43⅛	18⅛	NtlChem .40	12	25	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
9½	5⅝	NtCityLn .15e	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
27⅛	25	NatDetr 1.52	4	21	27	26⅞	27 +	¼
27½	16⅝	NatDist 1.40	6	58	22⅞	22¼	22½+	¼
27	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	7	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		3	26	26	26 +	¼
17½	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	11	153	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅜	5⅝	NatInd .30	4	30	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
20⅝	14	NMdCare .06e	9	74	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .35	5	89	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅞	15⅛	NMineSv .50	10	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	5	26	39⅛	38⅝	39	
55⅝	24⅝	Nat Semicn	20	369	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	7	79	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
18	12⅝	NStand .96	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
56⅜	44⅛	NStarch .88	13	10	49	49	49	
52⅛	37⅝	NatlSH 2.50	10	87	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
5⅞	3½	Nat Tea		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
32⅛	22½	Natoma 1.40	6	854	33⅛	31½	32⅛+	1¼
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23⅞	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	4	22	21⅞	22	
18⅝	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z200	17½	17½	17½	
20½	16⅜	NevP pf 1.74		z100	18½	18½	18½—	1
24⅞	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z990	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
21⅛	20⅝	NevP pf 1.95		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
22⅛	19	NEngEl 1.86	8	108	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
16⅜	12¼	NEnGE 1.32	8	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
32⅞	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	10	16	33	32⅞	33 +	⅛
29⅞	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	42	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
100	85	NYSE pf8.60		z280	100	99	100 +	1
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	x270	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
13½	12½	NiaMP 1.24	9	195	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40½	33⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z110	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	1
58⅛	48	NiaMpf 5.25		z20	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
117	104	NIM pf 11.75		z100	117	117	117 +	½
4	1½	NiagShre .95e		16	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
27⅞	22⅝	Nicor 2.12	7	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
27½	22⅝	Nicor pf 1.90		3	26	26	26	
38⅛	27⅝	NorfWm 1.76	8	494	38⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅜
19⅞	14⅝	Norlin 1.25	4	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
45⅞	30⅛	Norris 1.50	6	105	41⅛	40⅛	41 +	⅛
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	16	41	40	41 +	1
8⅛	2⅝	NoAmMt .60e		107	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	7	59	29	26⅝	28 +	½
4⅛	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	82	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	⅜	NoCaAir wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11½	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	769	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
19⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	31	19	19	19	
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	6	32	41⅛	40⅝	41	
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	67	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	¼
104½	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z50	103½	103½	103½+	½
42⅛	25⅛	NorTel .60	12	393	33½	32	32 —	1½
6	3½	Northgate	22	4	3⅝		3⅞+	⅛
46	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	9	113	44⅝	43⅛	44½+	1⅝
36⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	13	437	30	28½	29⅛+	1⅛
55⅛	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	9	54	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞—	⅛
32	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	6	30⅛	30⅛	30½	
31	24⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	5	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
49⅛	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	84	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	NwstInd wt		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
111½	73	NwtIn pf4.20		3	100½	100	100½+	4
26⅞	24⅛	NwtP pf2.50		1	26	26	26 —	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NwsMutL 1e	15	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
36⅛	27⅜	NwtStW 1.20	12	7	27⅛	27½	27½—	⅛
38⅝	25⅛	Norton 1.80	7	3	34	34	34 —	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .60b	10	148	20½	20	20⅛—	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	11	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15⅛	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	OakInd .40	8	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	OakiteP 1	8	4	15⅛	15	15	
19⅝	13⅛	OccidPet 1	10	968	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
9	5⅝	OccidPet wt		98	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	OccIP pf2.16		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
62⅛	45	OccIP pf3.60		70	59⅞	58⅛	59½+	⅞
61	47⅝	OccidPf pf 4		38	59⅞	59½	59⅞+	⅛
26⅛	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		38	26	25⅝	25⅛+	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
32	25⅝	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅞	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	136	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
51	44	OhEd pf 4.44		z100	51	50½	50½—	½
93	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z270	91	90	90 +	½
111½	102⅝	OhE pf 10.48		z150	110½	109⅝	110½+	¼
31½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z630	126½	126	126 —	½
85½	69	OhPw pf7.76		z180	83	82	82 +	1
23⅛	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	203	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
10⅞	10	OklGE pf .80		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
30⅞	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	292	30⅛	29⅝	29⅛—	½
45⅝	30⅝	OlinCp 1.50	6	34	37	36⅝	36⅞+	⅛
35⅝	26⅛	Olinkraft 1.10	8	79	30⅛	29⅞	30¼+	½
14	9⅛	Omark .72	7	19	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
15½	9	Oneida .84	7	10	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	⅛
16¼	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	18	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
15½	13	OranRk 1.36	8	57	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	½
15⅞	6⅛	Orange .20b	8	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
36½	21⅜	OutMar 1.40	7	105	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
19½	12⅝	OutletCo .80	6	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	OvernitT .90	7	28	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
27⅝	10⅝	OverSh .23t	5	56	19	18⅞	19 +	¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
62½	42	OwensCng 1	14	204	62⅛	61	62⅛+	⅜
43⅛	33	OwenIll .92	8	233	32½	31⅜	32⅛+	⅜
83	81	OwnIl pf4.75		1	82	82	82	

P · Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7½	5⅜	PNBMR .40	15	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
50½	35	PPGInd 2.20	7	128	50⅛	49⅝	50 +	½
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		24	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	PacAS 1.5		22	14½	14⅛	14½	
23⅛	20	PacG E 1.8	9	279	23	22⅞	23 +	¼
19½	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	103	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	PacLm 1.40	15	162	34⅛	33⅝	34 +	⅜
33⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	9	161	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
23	20	PacPw 1.70	9	93	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15⅛	13⅝	PacTT 1.2	8	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
83	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	77½	77½	77½+	⅛
10⅛	5⅜	PaineW .55e	4	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	12½	PalW pf 1.30		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	PalmBc .30	4	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	4⅝	Pamida	5	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4½	PanAm Air		131	4⅞	4½	4⅝—	⅛
43⅛	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	8	524	42⅛	41⅝	42½+	½
		Papercft .16	7	35	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	PargasIn 1	11	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
36⅞	17⅝	ParkrD .05	7	181	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅝
35⅛	27⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	13	33½	33⅛	33½+	½
16⅝	10⅛	ParkPer .48	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14¼	7⅛	PatrkP .88t	10	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	15	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
21½	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .34b		43	4⅝	4½	4½	
60⅛	47⅝	Penney 1.28	15	367	54⅛	52⅞	53⅝+	1⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	9	84	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
52	44⅝	PaPL pf 4.40		z70	51⅛	50½	50½+	⅛
114¼	102⅛	PaPL pf		z20	113	113	113 +	½
93	77	PaPL pf		z100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛—	1⅛
85½	84	PaPL pf 8.70		z40	95⅛	94½	94½—	½
37⅝	25⅛	Pennwlt 1.60		34	29½	29⅛	29½	
27½	21	Pennwl pf1.60		7	23	22⅞	23	
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	9	118	30	29½	29⅞+	⅜
10⅛	5⅜	PeopDrg .32	12	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
42⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3		36	42⅛	41⅛	41⅞+	⅝
87½	69	PepsiCo 2	14	147	77⅝	76⅛	77⅛+	⅛
27½	18⅛	PerkElm .30	18	187	19⅞	19	19⅛+	⅛
37⅝	28⅛	PetInc 1	5	20	28½	27⅞	28½+	1
16⅛	15⅛	PetInc pf .83		1	15½	15½	15½+	½
16⅛	10⅛	PetrPl .91a	10	10	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
80	60⅛	PtrlSt 1.60	14	3	69⅞	69½	69⅞+	⅛
26	19⅝	Petrolan .60	7	19	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
26	20⅛	Petrtm 7.55e		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
	25⅛	Pfizer .88	12	493	26½	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.30	15	122	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞—	⅜
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	229	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
42	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z20	41½	41½	41½+	1
43½	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z20	46	46	46	
43½	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z220	47⅛	46½	47 +	½
95	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z50	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛+	⅛
85⅛	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z50	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z200	100⅛	100	100⅛+	⅛
86	69⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z300	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛—	1⅛
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .60	7	23	14⅛	14	14⅛	
61⅜	49⅛	PhilMorr 1.30	14	391	61	59⅝	61 +	1
8⅛	3⅛	Philips Inc	25	240	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
14½	6½	Philipln pf		24	14	13½	14 +	½
64⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.80	11	205	59⅛	57	59⅛+	1½
12⅝	7⅛	PhilVnH .48	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	7	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
17⅜	15	PiedNG 1.4	7	x5	16	16	16 —	⅛
5½	4½	Pierl Imprt		23	6	5⅞	6	
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	13	77	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
36⅞	27⅛	Pioner 1.44	8	35	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	10	47	14	13⅞	14	
23⅛	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	8	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	278	36⅝	35	36⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .09e	12	86	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅝
4⅛	3	P-an Resrch	6	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
6⅛	2⅞	Playboy .12	26	236	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16⅛	8½	Plessey .86e	6	25	9	8½	8½—	½
16⅛	11⅝	Pneumo	4	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	Polaroid .50	18	703	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
14	5	Ponderosa	18	84	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	PopeTal .70	15	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	½
23	17⅛	portec .30	6	5	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.60	3	77	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
	102	PoG pf 11.50		z110	112⅛	112½	112½—	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		2	28	28	28 +	⅛
66	48⅛	Pottlc 1.68	11	42	67	63⅛	67 +	3⅛
14⅞	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	9	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
46½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	½
15	10⅛	Premier .40	7	15	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	18	166	93⅛	92	92⅛+	⅛
50½	27	Proler .40	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	103	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
21⅛	22⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	242	29⅛	28⅛	29½—	⅛
110	103⅛	PSInd pf9.44		z100	110	110	110	
27⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z200	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.52	10	1212	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	634	23	22⅛	23 +	½
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
48⅛	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z120	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+	1⅛
50½		PSEG pf4.30		z30	49	49	49	
24⅛	24½	PSEG pf2.17		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
77⅛	66	PSEG pf5.90		z860	77⅞	75½	75½—	1⅛
23	25	PSEG pf2.43		16	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
123½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z540	126	123½	126 +	2½
91	76½	PSEG pf		z100	90⅛	90½	90½	
85	63⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z1250	84	83½	83½—	⅛
137½	94½	PSEG pf		z100	104½	104½	104½—	1½
6⅛	4	Publckr Ind		19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	2½	Puebl Ind		2	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
5½	2⅝	PuerRI Cem		5	3	3	3 —	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.30	9	21	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.32	9	15	33	33	33 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	9	59	17⅛	17	17⅛	
6⅛	2½	Puritn Fash	4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
45⅛	23⅛	Puroltr 1.2	9	14	27	26⅝	26¾—	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	QuakOat	10	152	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
110	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z390	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
22⅛	15	QuakStO .78	11	82	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .55r	8	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
38⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	12	458	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		6	65	64⅛	65 +	½
9	4⅛	RTE .20	11	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
53⅛	46½	RalstonPu	14	57	49½	49⅛	49⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada	13	261	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7	Rancoln	6	17	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8⅛	3	Rapid Am		197	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
26	18½	RAP JRPF2.25		2	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛+	⅛
35½	26⅛	Raybst 1.50b	6	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Raymint .40	6	57	20	19	20 +	1⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Raythn 1.20	11	52	60⅛	59⅛	60 +	⅛
23	15⅛	ReadBat .60	3	176	16⅛	15⅛	16 —	⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		144	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	RevesBro	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	7	55	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
11	7	RaliabSt .64	5	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	10	19	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
93	51⅛	Relian pf 3		3	78	78	78 —	1
19	6	Relian Grp	55	178	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
23⅛	12	RelGrp pfB		6	32½	32⅛	32½+	½
25	8½	RelGrp pfC		67	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
28⅛	25½	Relin pf 2.68		24	25⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6½	Republic Cp	10	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	5	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
3⅛	1	RepMtg inv		38	1½	1	1	
40⅛	27½	RepStl 1.60	8	19	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
31⅛	27⅛	RepTex 1.20	7	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	14	434	17	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .22	14	132	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
45	42⅛	Revlon n .90	17	79	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Rexham .40	7	35	9⅛	9½	9½	
39⅛	20⅛	Rexnrd 1.32	6	16	31⅛	30⅛	31 —	⅛
53½	32⅛	Rexn pf 2.25		4	47	46	46 —	1
63⅛	55	Reynln 3.29	9	372	65	63⅛	64⅛+	1
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		3	75½	75	75½+	1½
42⅛	22½	RayMet 1.20	8	151	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
91		ReyM pf4.50		1	75	76	76 +	1
41⅛	36⅛	ReyM pf2.37		3	40	40	40 —	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	8	10	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	RichMer .78	10	60	23⅛	23	23	
27⅛	10½	Rchmnd .80	9	158	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	60	20	19⅛	20 +	½
24⅛	15	RicGran .70	6	45	18½	17⅛	18⅛+	½
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	13½	RiteAid .24	12	125	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .96	8	48	19½	18⅛	19½+	1⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅛	9½	Robins .38a	9	97	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	33	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88a	7	9	14	13⅛	14	
13½	9⅛	Rockowr .76	6	13	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	8	x51	28	27⅛	28	
29½	20⅛	RkInt pf 1.35		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
76⅛	46	RohmH 1.28	19	44	48½	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		35	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20	Ro-llns .36	12	11	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	Ronson Cp		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	5	33	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	10	137	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	11	27	24½	24	24½+	⅛
38⅛	22⅛	Rowen .20	4	25	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol .80	8	53	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoyID 3.26e	5	782	45	44½	44½—	½
10⅛	4⅛	RoyInd .20e	7	644	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	13	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
19¾	16⅛	Rucker .25	7	45	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	RussTog .75	9	32	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
15	9	RyderSys .05e	7	127	12	12⅛	12⅛	

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	11	51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	5	155	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SOSCon .40	6	17	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
59	35	SabineR 1	4	29	54⅛	52⅛	54 +	2
5⅛	2⅛	Safadin .03t	8	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
43⅛	37⅛	Sfeway 2.20	9	243	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .25	7	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
58	33½	StJoeMin 1.30	12	274	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
13½	11	StJoLtP 1.12	12	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	9	23	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50½	33⅛	StRegP 1.64	8	115	35⅛	35⅛	35½	
9⅛	5⅛	Salant .24b	5	31	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Sambos .32	9	243	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	71	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	43	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	½
11⅛	6⅛	Sanders	9	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 2	8	243	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		14	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
33⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	330	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	6	6	11⅛	10⅛	11	
4½	2⅛	Saul RlEst		55	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	15	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	SavOnDr .20	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	8	SavEIP .60	5	23	9⅛	9	9⅛+	½
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.34		7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		1	13	13	13 +	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	SavinBM .05a	11	121	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	9	107	4⅛	4	4	
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		21	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
69⅛	44⅛	SchergPl 1	15	345	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	1
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	9	591	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	20	730	96⅛	93⅛	96⅛+	2
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .80	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .35	19	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	2	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	7	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	8	125	17⅛	16⅛	17 —	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .18	13	28	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	ScovilMfg 1.20		165	21⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
5½	29½	Scovil pf2.50		21	51	51	51 +	⅛
22	18	SeaCon .25	6	188	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛+	1⅛
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	94	28½	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		52	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
	22	Seagram .80	10	33	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .05e	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	SealPw .83	6	1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
18	10⅛	SearleG .52	8	632	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	609	68⅛	67½	68⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	19	118	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcoinc .20	6	37	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .20	4	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	11½	Servomt .76	6	13	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Shapell 13	7	89	19⅛	18½	19⅛+	⅛
77⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 3	8	24	77	76⅛	76⅛+	⅛
23⅛	22½	ShellT 1.01e	5	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅛	ShellrGl .40s	4	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19½	15⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
41⅛	23⅛	SherwW 2.20	12	97	39	37½	37⅛	
7	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	SierrPac 1	8	46	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1.10	11	153	22⅛	22	22⅛+	½
23	15	Signal pf 1		1	21	21	21 +	⅛
42	32	Signode 1.20	12	30	38	37½	38	
9½	5	SimPrec .16	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24½	17⅛	Simm .88a	10	28	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	14	393	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16	8⅛	Singer Co.10e		71	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½
45	24½	Singr pf 3.50		20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	10	13	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	11	9	104½	103⅛	104½+	1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	23	1095	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	28	16	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	8	50	34	33½	34 +	½
87⅛	58½	SmithKline 2	16	156	77⅛	75⅛	77⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13	SmithTr .60	5	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .92	7	6	17	17	17	
12⅛	11	So'aBas n.60	9	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	16	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCo .02e	18	872	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	5	7	35½	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	203	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
27	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	9½	SoestBk .40b	9	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	8	9	8	8	8	
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	122	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.45	9	650	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅛	31⅛	SoInGE 2.52	7	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
58⅛	45⅛	SoNRes 1.60	6	34	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
39⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	8	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
33⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	100	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
63⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	127	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		28	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
41⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.80	8	253	36	34⅛	35⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21	SouthInd .50b	12	303	26	25	25 +	⅛
74⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	14	12	67⅛	67⅛	67½—	⅛
34⅛	34	SouRoyl wi		2	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	SwtBksh .96	7	505	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	25	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFI pf1.50		8	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv 1.12	9	631	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SprtnFd	5	58	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .40	5	7	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
37	31	SperryHpf 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	10	263	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Sprague El		1358	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	7	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	14	167	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
33⅛	28½	Squibb .95	13	137	29⅛	29½	29⅛	
31⅛	18⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	22	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
24½	21⅛	StPcar 1.92a		12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
40⅛	27	StBrand 1.28	11	107	29	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
49⅛	34⅛	StBPaint .40	20	23	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛+	⅛
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	7	728	35⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
57⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	632	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	129	74⅛	73	74⅛+	1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40		178	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Standex .80	7	13	18	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12	8	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Stanray .80	9	35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		52	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
48⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	41	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .43	6	24	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	11	243	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .111	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	8	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	5	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	7	4	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	10	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	25	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12	StonCon .56	4	30	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	9	StorTec .671	7	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	StorerB .25	6	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
45⅛	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	4	475	38⅛	37	38½+	1½
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		14	43	42⅛	43 +	1⅛
102	64	StuWr pfB 5		2	86	86	86 +	1½
6½	3⅛	SuavSho .03e	4	12	4	4	4	
21⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	8	15	21⅛	21	21⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	SunChm .40	6	11	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
42	26⅛	SunCo 2	6	302	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
43⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		112	43⅛	42⅛	43	
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	19	23⅛	23½	23⅛+	⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	8	26	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18i	32	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SuperVal .66	9	140	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
232	148	SuprOil 1.80	18	23	211	208	209 +	1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	43	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
40⅛	16	Superscpe	6	72	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank 1	7	62	18⅛	17⅛	18 —	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
43	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		49	42⅛	42	42⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron		9	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
17⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	8	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp	12	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	8	374	32⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		7	76	75	76 +	1⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		6	67	66⅛	67 +	⅛
32½	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	7	27⅛	27½	27½	
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		49	5	5	5 —	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Talleycf 1		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	128	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	9	788	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1
21⅛	11½	Tandycrft	6	59	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
12½	5⅛	Tappan .20	8	37	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .20	13	89	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
7	4⅛	Technico'r		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	9	Technicon	10	24	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	16	147	60	59⅛	60 +	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	5	38	6	5⅛	6	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	291	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpl		103	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	9	83	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
35	26	Tennco 1.88	7	478	31⅛	31½	31⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	183	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31⅛	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		58	26⅛	25⅛	26	
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	1187	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
43½	34½	TexCom 1.10	12	8	38½	38⅛	38½—	⅛
39⅛	28½	TexEst 1.85	6	51	36	35⅛	36	
27½	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		9	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
45⅛	29	TexGsT 2	8	10	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	TexInd 1b	13	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	25	386	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	TexInt	11	245	7⅛	7½	7½	
25⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .20	10	100	25	24½	24⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	503	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37⅛	28	Texsgll 1.20	10	201	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Textl Ind		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	8	28	25⅛	25½	25½	
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		6	30	29⅛	30	
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	18	19	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomin .44	8	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	6	2	13½	13½	13½	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	9	74	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16	TidwtMr	6	170	17	16⅛	16⅛	
19½	10⅛	TigerInt .40	7	179	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
34⅛	31½	TimeInc 1.15	11	86	33	32⅛	33 +	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	11	37	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
15⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	74	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	TonkaCp .48	4	35	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ToolRo' .40b	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	23	11	10⅛	11	
35⅛	19⅛	TraneCo 1.08	10	36	34⅛	33⅛	34 +	⅛
36	29	TranUn 1.76	10	15	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TransW Air	25	764	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	TWApf 2		32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Transam .66	9	1030	13⅛	12⅛	13 +	⅛
97½	65	Trans pf4.50		3	95	91⅛	95 +	3⅛
23⅛	20⅛	TranInc 1.92		23	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
17½	8½	Transco .90	7	151	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	7	69	10½	9⅛	10½+	1⅛
27	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		7	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	4	28	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	24	19⅛	19	19⅛	
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	295	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
44⅛	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		30	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.53e		29	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
2½	1	TriSou Mtge		18	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
15½	8	Trianind .90i		13	8⅛	8	8	
14⅛	6½	TriangPc .40e	17	3	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
23	15⅛	TrintyIn .56	5	36	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	17	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	167	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	8	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .40	9	231	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	1

(Continued on next page.)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4¾-5	4 -4¼	¾-1	15¼-16
1 M.	4¾-4⅞	4 -4¼	1¼-1¾	15⅝-15½
3 M.	5⅛-5¼	4⅛-4¼	2¼-2⅝	15⅛-15½
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅝-4⅞	2⅛-2⅝	15⅞-16⅛
1 Y.	6⅛-6¼	5 -5¼	3⅛-3¼	15¼-15⅝

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 17, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Alcan Alu	275,900	21	—⅛
Kauf Broad	219,300	9¼+	⅛
Am Tel&Tel	218,200	60⅝+	⅛
Gen Motors	195,100	69⅞+	½
Disney W	184,900	45⅝+	⅞
Texaco Inc	179,700	25⅞+	⅛
Occiden Pet	172,300	18⅝+	½
DigitalE	164,200	82¼+1	
Johns Manv	161,500	34 +1	
UAL Inc	152,200	24⅝+	⅜
Sprague El	142,700	19¾+	⅛
Exxon	140,000	50¼+	½
Citicorp	137,000	29⅛—	⅛
Sony Corp	133,900	7⅝	
AtlRichfl	130,800	55⅛+	⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.90	21.00
Advances	964	900
Declines	469	543
Unchanged	433	467
Total issues	1866	1910
New 1976 highs	49	42
New 1976 lows	21	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	933.91	943.90	930.44	938.08+	2.74
20 Trn	216.62	220.19	215.04	218.40+	2.96
15 Util	98.57	99.50	98.19	99.05+	0.60
65 Stk	299.68	303.76	298.81	301.85+	1.85

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	113.12	111.21	112.30	+0.62
60 Utilities	50.74	50.02	50.43	+0.26
Finance	11.51	11.35	11.45	+0.06
Transport	14.11	13.80	14.03	+0.22
500 Stocks	101.32	99.64	100.61	+0.57

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.92	53.59	53.85	+0.33
Industrials	59.19	59.01	59.14	+0.36
Transportation	39.35	39.05	39.35	+0.62
Utilities	38.62	38.52	38.52	+0.12
Finance	52.93	52.67	52.9?	+0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 16	136,851	297,349	1,216
Nov. 15	125,612	272,401	1,951
Nov. 12	118,531	233,520	1,393
Nov. 11	94,337	197,559	1,722
Nov. 10	133,138	259,157	1,805

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
GtBas Pet	202,100	5 +	⅛
Champ Ho	165,700	4⅛+	⅜
Coachmn	112,200	14⅝+	1⅜
Kewanee In	103,800	29 —	⅞
HoustOil M	70,100	69⅞+	1⅜
GRI Corp	65,930	2¼—	⅛
Taxstar Cp	64,600	6⅞+	⅜
McCull Oil	63,600	2⅝—	⅛
CdnEx GO	61,800	6⅛	
Shenan Oil	46,600	29½+	⅛

Approx final total 2,700,000
Stock sales year ago 1,672,160

Exchange Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
98.42	98.14	98.29	+.06

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 49

Aguirre Co	Fla Gas	NYS 8.48pt
AhmanHF	Gibralt Fin	Pac Lumber
Am Shipbdg	GtWnFinl	PennaCo pf
Amstar n	Hoern Wald	Potlatch Co
Block HR	ImpCpAm	PSE 12.25pf
BlueBell	IndMch 12pf	SeaContain
Cabot Corp	Johns Manv	Stanray
City Invest	Katy Ind	UnPac Corp
Daytn Hud	LeviStrauss	UnPacCp pf
Deseret Ph	MasMu Mtg	UnitFinl Cal
DeSoto Inc	May DStr	Utdillum pf
DigitalEq	Melville Cp	US FidelGty
EckerdNC	MetEd pfI	US Tobac
Entex	NatDetroit	UniTel2d pf
Finl Feder	Natomas	Utah PwLt
Flintkote	NewEng TT	VaEP 2.90pf
Flintkt pfB		

NEW LOWS— 21

Avery Inter	Genuin Pts	Scherg Plgh
Ball Corp	Hercule Inc	Seagram Co
Bausch Lb	Huyck Cp	Utdillum pf
BellCnda	Lbty Loan	WalkerH A
BigThree	Marriott	Warc 1.50pf
Cox Bdcst	Nat Indust	Warn Lamb
Fairmont	NwstSIIW	Wyly Corp

AMC Offers Rebate On All New Pacers

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—American Motors Corp. said yesterday it is offering a customer cash rebate of $353 on all new 1976 and 1977 Pacers delivered out of dealer inventories beginning today through Jan. 10 to further stimulate the small car market which has responded "favorably" to the announcement of a similar price reduction on the Gremlin last week.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	97	98
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102½	103½
BFCE 8¼-83	100	101
B.N.P 9½-81	104½	105½
Bras Can 9¼-82	101½	102½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104
Carrier 8-87	96¼	97¼
Charbogas 8⅞-81	100¼	101¼
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Refine 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	93½	94½
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Conl Tel 8¼-86	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	96½	97½
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	101½	102½
ECS 8¾-81	101¾	102¾
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	103¾	104¾
Erap 9⅛-85	102	103
Esso 8-86 Nov	102	103
Eurofima 8½-83	100¾	101¾
First Chic 7-80	99¼	100¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105	106½
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104½
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	102	103
Home Oil 9½-86	102¾	103¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	99¾	100¾
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	102¾	103¾
Michelin 9¼-87	100¾	101¾
Modo 9½-83	100½	101½
Montreal 9¾-81	102½	103½
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	100¾	101¾
N-z Finar 10-81	101½	102½
NatWest 9-86	99	100
New Brunsw 9-83	102½	103½
N Zealand 9½-82	103½	104½
N Zealand 8½-83	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	101½	102½
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7⅝-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	102	103
Occidental 9⅞-83	102	103
Ontario 9-83	104	105
Oslo 9-88	100¾	101¾
Pac Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwalt 8-87	97¾	98¾
QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
QuebProv 9-83	101½	102½
QuebProv 7½-88	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	97¼	98¼
ReadBates 9½-81	101	102
Sandvik 9½-86	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-85	94¾	95¾
Seagram 9-83	103	104
SFE 9-83	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 7½-87	97	98
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	103½	104½
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅞-87	95¼	96¼
Textron 7⅞-87	94¾	95¾
Transocean 8-86	101¼	102¼
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	98	99
Utah 8-87	98¾	99¾
Volvo 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Carnation 4-88	81	83
Chevron 5-88	107	109
Chrysler 4¾-88	61½	63½
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5½-88	81½	83½
Comm In 6¼-88	95	97
Dart Ind 4¾-87	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	84	86
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
Gould 5-87	96½	98½
Gulf West 5-88	88½	90½
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	102½
Matsushita 6¾-90	109	111
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	137½	139½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	109	111
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
Owens Ill 4½-87	111	113
Penney JC 4½-83	84½	86½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94	96
P.C.A. 5-8?	77	79
Revlon 4¾-83	128	130
Revlon 4¾-87	110	112
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	96½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	102½	104½
WarnLam 4½-87	80	82
WarnLam 4½-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¼-91	117½	119½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6⅞-91	111	113
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHall 4¾-87	78	80

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.44	92.91	104.53
Previous	101.46	92.83	104.34

NEWS TO THE WORLD
Written from an international perspective.
For readers whose lives are bigger than national boundaries.
International Herald Tribune
Ask for it in flight.

STET - SOCIETA FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA p.A.
Holding of the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.) for telecommunications and electronics
Registered Office: TURIN - Via Bertola, 28 - Tel.: 5721
Head Office: ROME - Via Anione, 31 - Tel.: 8589
Consolidated Balance Sheet of the STET Group

Assets		at 31-12-75 (in million lire)
Fixed assets		
—property account	805,630	
—telecommunications plants	5,862,333	
—industrial plant and machinery	235,822	
—furniture and equipment	111,829	
		7,015,614
(of which monetary revaluation)		(1,280,699)
Warehouses		
—stock on hand	217,023	
—finished and semi-finished products	327,903	
		544,926
Shareholdings unconsolidated		15,704
Fixed interest securities		7,691
Treasury		59,646
Users and clients		684,269
Costs over several years		77,166
Sundry credits, accruals, prepayments and miscellaneous items		249,421
		8,654,437
Economic Account		
Costs		
Raw materials, semi-finished and finished products - initial stock		402,650
Labour costs		949,553
Expenditures for purchases and services		707,481
Redemption		244,267
Financial expenditure		311,596
Taxes and Rents		84,912
Allocation to risks funds and various		26,393
Other expenditures		11,681
		2,738,523
Net profit		
—Stet's share		25,036
—third party share		18,552
(reserves)		(—)
		2,782,111

Liabilities		at 31-12-75 (in million lire)
Net Capital		
Stet—Società Finanziaria Telefonica:		
—issued capital	280,000	
—ordinary reserve	97,414	
—consolidated reserve	659,836	
		1,037,250
Third party shareholders of consolidated companies:		
—issued capital share	270,884	
—reserve share	489,042	
		759,926
		1,797,176
Net profit		
—Stet's share	25,036	
—Third party share	18,552	
		43,588
(reserves)		(—)
Total		1,840,764
(of which revaluation assets according to Law 1975)		(919,896)
Sinking Funds		1,802,312
(of which monetary revaluation)		(360,803)
Social security funds		541,971
Bond-loans		57,344
Long-term debts		2,574,029
Medium-term debts		356,621
Short-term debts		148,471
Accounts payable		376,129
Sundry debts, accruals, prepayment and miscellaneous items		956,796
		8,654,437
Economic Account		
Earnings		
Turnover		1,949,646
Increase of plants and other property for internal works		243,612
Final remnants of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products		544,926
Financial receipts		18,502
Other receipts		25,425
		2,782,111

New Issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — November 12, 1976

SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD.
Osaka

DM 50 000 000
6¼% Convertible Debentures 1976/1987
Offering Price: 100%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — AFIN S.P.A. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.) — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
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BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
JAMES CAPEL & CO. — COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS — DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK – — DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVÉS GENEVOIS — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED — INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — INTERNATIONAL CREDIT ALLIANCE LIMITED
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WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED
YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LIMITED

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¼	16	TylerCorp .50	6	60	19¾	18¾	19½+	⅜
U								
29⅞	21½	UALinc .60		1504	24⅛	23⅝	24 +	⅜
17¼	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z200	29¾	29⅝	29¾+	½
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	12	13½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		38	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
15⅝	10	UOP .22e		66	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.50	4	19	32⅜	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
25¼	18⅞	UARCO 1.30	7	4	19¾	19	19¼+	⅛
11¾	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
37	21⅞	UnilLt 1.06e	7	3	27½	27½	27½+	5⅛
49	39⅝	UniNV 2.86e	7	4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	11	23	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
67⅞	58½	UCamp 1.60	12	58	61⅛	60¾	61 +	1
76¾	55⅝	UnCarb 2.50	8	647	56¾	56	56½+	⅛
9⅝	6	Un Commrc		32	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	12	22	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	218	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z150	49	48½	48½—	⅝
29½	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		4	28½	28⅝	28½	
6	3⅜	Un Fidelity	7	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
55⅞	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	174	51¾	51¼	51¾+	⅜
71	57½	UOCa pf2.50		13	67	66½	66⅝+	⅛
96¼	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	161	96½	95¼	95⅝+	⅛
16½	13⅞	UnPac pf .47		180	16⅝	16½	16½	
2⅝	1⅛	Uniona Inc		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10½	7½	Uniroyal .50	155	341	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
82¾	71	Uniryal pf 8		z210	80½	80	80 +	1
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	9	13	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10¼	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		92	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	¼
24⅝	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	163	21¾	20⅝	21⅝+	1
11¾	5¾	UFinCal .24	6	138	12⅛	11½	11⅞+	½
15¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	14	157	12½	10⅝	12½+	⅞
26	22⅞	Ulllum 2.32	9	8	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
24½	24¼	Ulllum pf2.20		z340	24⅝	24½	24½	
21¾	9⅞	Unitlnd .60b	7	10	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	UJerBk 1.04	8	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
19⅛	11⅜	UnitMM .80		63	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	
41⅞	15⅝	Un Nuclr	10	97	30½	29¾	30¼+	½
3⅞	1⅜	UnitPk Min	48	55	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .56	8	22	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	¼
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
49¼	32½	USFidG 2.48	11	308	49½	49⅛	49¼+	¼
26⅝	16¼	USGyps 1.60	13	x170	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
28¼	22½	USGy pf 1.80		x6	27¼	26½	26½—	⅜
10⅞	5¼	USHom .16	13	294	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	USInd .40	9	206	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
12½	6⅞	USLease .32	4	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
3¼	1⅝	US RltyInv		15	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	
23½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	6	37	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
57½	45⅝	US Steel 2.20	9	352	46½	46⅛	46¼+	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	50	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅜
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	7	393	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		7	154	154	154 —	1
107	104	UnTch pf7.32		30	105⅝	105½	105⅝+	½
19	14	UniTel 1.20	10	177	18⅞	18½	18¾+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wt		19	2	2	2	
23⅛	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		22	23½	23	23 +	⅛
9⅞	4½	Unitrod .10e	9	47	6⅝	6⅝	6½+	⅛
15¾	9½	Univar .56	5	28	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
30¼	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	7	91	28¼	27¾	28¼+	½
48½	36⅛	Upjohn 1.08	14	219	37⅝	36¾	37¼+	¼
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .40	6	111	14¼	14	14¼	
12	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		x56	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅜
65	46¼	Utahlnf 1.20a	13	362	63½	62¾	63 +	¼
38⅞	27⅝	UtahPL 2.80	8	110	38½	38½	38¾	
32¼	29½	UtPL pf 2.80		11	32¼	32¼	32¼	
V								
23¾	16⅞	VFCp 1.10	7	40	18⅞	18¾	18¾+	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	6	1	17	17	17 +	⅛
9⅝	6	Valleyln .40	7	63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	11	210	13⅝	12⅞	13½+	⅝
13¼	4¾	Varo Inc	4	146	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅜
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		16	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
7	3⅝	Venice .20	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14½	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		22	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	317	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	33	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		8	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅝	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	155	14½	14¼	14⅜	
48½	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z100	48	48	48 +	½
56¾	49	VaEP pf 5		z20	53½	53½	53½—	¼
31¼	27⅝	VaEP pf2.70		125	31⅝	31	31⅝	
88½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z50	86	86	86 —	¼
8⅝	4¾	Vornado Inc	4	80	5⅛	4⅞	5	
27¾	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	15	27	26¾	27 +	½
W								
2?	16¼	Wachova .50	10	43	20	19¾	19⅞+	¼
5½	2¾	Wach Rlty		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	11½	WalMart .08	17	59	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
17¾	12½	Walgrn 1.10	7	40	16⅛	16	16¼	
33¾	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	33	29	27⅞	27⅞—	1½
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	17	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅜
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	32	19⅝	19⅜	19⅞+	⅛
44⅝	28¼	WaltJim 1.20	9	320	38⅞	38⅝	38¾+	⅜
12	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
49	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		1	42	42	42	
10⅝	5⅜	WardFd .47t	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12½	5½	Warnaco .60j		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
27¼	16⅛	Wrnc pf 1.50		16	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅞
30⅝	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	44	24½	23⅝	24½+	⅜
25¾	17½	WrnCom .60	7	262	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		4	47	47	47 +	1⅜
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	7	30	9	8⅞	9 +	⅜
38⅛	28⅞	WarnerL 1	13	431	28⅞	28⅛	28½—	⅛
20⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	15	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
20	12¾	WashStl 1	5	6	16⅝	16¾	16¾	
24	19½	WasWat 1.75	7	x13	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
11⅞	6¾	WasteM .10e	10	16	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
35⅝	14	WalkinJ .32	12	108	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	WayGos .43	8	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
7	4	Wean Unit	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞	
7⅜	3⅝	WebbDel E	9	113	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	7	202	23⅛	22¾	23 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e	20	25	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
20	13	WescoF .70	8	29	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
42¾	33½	WtPtPep 2.40	7	4	37⅜	37¾	37⅞+	⅜
27¼	21¾	WstcTr 1.94	8	1	26	25	26 +	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	WnAirL .43a	11	315	9¼	8⅝	9¼+	⅜
26⅞	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	8	265	26¼	25⅞	26¼+	⅜
15⅝	11⅛	WnNorA .42b	5	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	6	84	14	13½	13⅞+	⅜
19⅝	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	6	15⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
20⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	10	83	18⅛	18	18⅛	
25¾	25	WnUn pf2.56		13	26¼	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	503	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
29	24⅝	Wstvaco 1.10	9	68	24⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅛
25¾	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	21¾	21¾	21¾—	¼
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	515	47½	46¾	47½+	⅞
69⅝	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		158	64	63½	64 +	⅜
24⅞	18	WheelFr .60	11	58	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝—	⅜
25⅞	16	WheelPit Stl	9	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	
50	43¼	WhelPit pf 5		z20	48½	48½	48½—	½
34¾	22	Whirlpol .80	14	107	27¼	25½	27¼+	⅜
25½	18⅝	WhiteCons 1a	6	432	24⅝	24	24½	
37½	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		28	37½	37¼	37½	
9⅝	3⅝	White Mot	17	397	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
31¾	14⅝	Whitins 1.20	5	5	24⅝	24½	24½+	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	13	81	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .20		74	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
6¾	4	WiebdtSt .20	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	9	165	23⅝	22¾	23⅜+	¼
50½	38	Willms pf.80		1	41	41	41 +	1
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	7	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	¼
41¾	35⅝	WinnDx 1.56	10	10	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝+	⅛
59¼	48¼	WinnDix B		10	54½	54½	54½	
9½	4⅞	Winnebago	19	208	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅛
17	12¼	WinterJ .80a	6	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
29⅞	24¼	WiscElPw 2	10	22	29⅝	29¼	29½+	¼
105	97	WisE pf 8.90		z270	103¾	103½	103¾	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	13	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
21¼	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	10	105	21	20¾	20⅝	
22	15¾	WiscPS 1.55	9	92	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	6	15	26½	26¼	26¼+	⅛
21⅝	10	WitrD .60	4	12	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13½	10¼	Wometco .44	7	12	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	WoodCp .10e	4	7	7½	7½	7½	
19⅞	15¾	WoodPet .20	10	23	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	527	24⅞	24	24⅜+	⅛
39¾	31¾	Wolw pf 2.20		13	35¾	34⅝	36⅛+	⅝
6⅝	3¾	WorldAir	22	24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
85½	64¾	Wrigly 2.40a	9	17	74	72½	72¾—	1½
17½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .40	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11¾	6¼	Wylain .60	10	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6⅞	1⅜	Wyly Corp		82	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
X - Y - Z								
68⅞	49⅞	XeroxCp 1.20	14	571	59⅝	57⅞	57⅞	
14⅝	7½	Xtra Inc	19	57	12	11½	12 +	½
12⅞	6¼	Yates Ind	9	6	10	10	10	
25⅛	11¾	ZaleCorp .88	6	182	13½	13	13⅜+	½
15	10¼	Zapata .30b	3	84	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
9½	5¼	Zayre Corp	6	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
45⅝	25⅝	ZenithRad 1	13	153	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜+	¼
14⅞	9⅛	Zurnind .43	8	64	12¼	11⅞	12 +	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7125	Abitibi	9½	9¼	9⅛	—⅛
8903	Agnico E	456	445	445	—20
1800	Agra Ind A	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
2059	Alta Gas A	$13	12¾	12¾—	¼
100	Algo Cent	11½	11½	11½	
1000	Alliance B	405	400	400	—15
1400	Alminex	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
200	Undres W	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2075	Atco A	$11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
48100	Bell Canad	47¼	46⅞	46⅞—	1⅛
6260	BP Can	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
1100	Banister C	8½	8	8½+	½
3733	Bank N S	$42¼	42	42 —	½
800	Baton B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
400	Beth Cop A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
300	Block Bros	445	435	445	+15
6045	Bovis Cor	65	65	65	
255	Bralor Res	285	280	285	+ 5
180	Bramalea	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
700	Brameda	102	100	102	— 1
205	Brenda M	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3301	Bridger	$6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
200	BCFP	$22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
550	BC Phone	$13	12¾	13	
2900	BrunsWk	490	470	490	—22
100	Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	
140	Cad Frv	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
7730	Cal Pow A	$31	30½	30½—	¼
7825	Camflo	$9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
700	Campau A	415	415	415	
2950	C Nor West	$7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
1	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18¼	18¼+	½
50	C Tung	455	455	455	+10
10050	C Cablesy	$15⅝	15	15 —	½
600	Cdn Cel	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3670	Cl Bk Com	$24½	24⅛	24¼—	⅜
1743	Cdn Tire A	$38¼	37¾	37¾—	⅜
1546	C Utilies	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
200	Canbra	350	350	350	— 5
50	Candel Oil	$10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
2600	Cassiar	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
3250	Celanese	325	316	316	—15
2700	Chieftan D	$10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
100	CHUM	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1200	C Holiday I	350	350	350	
200	Con Bldg	240	240	240	+ 4
300	Con Distrb	375	370	370	— 5
8026	Cons Gas	$12½	12⅛	12½	
922	Con Fardy	285	285	285	— 5
203	Conwest	300	300	300	
400	Craigmt	$5½	5½	5½	
2075	Crush Intl	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
1735	Cyprus	8⅝	8⅝	8¼—	⅛
509	Denison	$52	52	52 +	⅛

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 17, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	310	Matsu E. Wks.	630
Canon	510	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	117
Dai Nip. Print.	495	Mitsubi Corp.	421
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	427
Fuji Photo	669	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	189	Nippon Elec.	199
Honda Motor	618	Sharp	352
C. Itoh	280	Shiseido	1,200
Japan Air Lines	2,020	Sony Corp.	2,250
Kansai El. Pwr.	670	Sumitomo Bank	280
Kao Soap	610	Taisho Marine	308
Kirin Brewery	353	Takeda	220
Komatsu	297	Teijin	124
Kubota	320	Tokyo Marine	458
Matsu Ind.	590	Toray	122
		Toyota	882

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 16, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5000	Dicknsn	425	410	425	—10
3595	Dofasco A	25⅛	24⅞	25	
375	Du Pont	$12½	12¼	12½—	⅜
100	Dylex L A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2500	East Mal	190	185	190	
200	Electro A	345	340	345	
14300	Emco	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
18028	Falcon C	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
892	Falcon	33½	33¼	33½—	½
300	Fel Ind A	5	5	5	
470	Fed Pion	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
650	Francana	6	5½	5⅝—	⅜
200	Fruehauf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4100	Gnt Mascl	123	120	123	+ 3
2450	Gibraltar	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
100	Granduc	100	100	100	+ 3
103	Gt Oil Sds	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
100	GL Paper	$27¼	27¼	27¼—	½
320	Gt W Life	49	48⅞	48⅞+	⅛
72	Greyhnd	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
200	Guar Trst	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
600	Hambro C	285	285	285	
320	Hard Crp A	495	485	485	— 5
170	Hawker A	480	480	480	
800	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6	
4525	H Bay Co	$15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
1320	IAC	$16	15¾	15⅞—	½
50	Indal	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
600	Indusmin	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
500	Inglis	$14	14	14 +	¼
700	Inland Gas	$9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
7200	Inter-City	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
400	Int Mogul	280	280	280	— 2
28970	Int Pipe A	$13	12¾	13 —	⅛
5385	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
134200	Kaiser Re	$13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
4000	Kaps Tran	54	51	54	— 1
700	Kelsey H	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
233	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1300	Koffler A	480	475	475	—10
430	Tor Star B	$14	14	14	
190	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1300	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12674	TrCan PL	$12⅛	12	12 —	⅜
1700	Un Carbid	$19	18½	18½—	2⅛
3500	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
180	Union Oil	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	U Keno	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2350	U Siscoe	$6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1400	Upp Can	100	100	100	
1200	Van Der	240	240	240	— 5
400	Voyager P	$15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
56	Weldwod	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1700	West Mine	475	475	475	— 1
100	Westmlse	$21	21	21	
435	Weston	$12	12	12 —	⅛
100	Woodwd A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
1400	Yk Bear	270	270	270	— 2

Total sales 1,963,658 shares

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
1642	Labatt A	$17½	16½	16½
1938	Lacana	350	340	345
800	LDny Cem	330	320	320
950	LL Lac	158	155	155
332	Lob Co A	315	315	315
2850	Lob Co B	315	300	300
600	MICC	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝
207	Mclen H A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5375	MB Ltd	$20½	20	20⅜
75	M Lf Mills	$27⅝	28⅝	28⅝
700	Motomi A	$14½	14	14½
280	Mel Stor A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
10577	Moore	$33	32⅝	32⅝
1600	Murphy	$6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Nat Trust	$13½	13½	13½
50300	Noranda	162	161	162
17920	Norand A	$32¼	30½	30⅝
7240	Norcen	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7550	NTecm B w	$12⅛	12	12
300	Nowsco W	$16¼	16⅛	16
2250	OSF Ind	315	305	315
2900	Orchan A	230	225	225
100	Oshawa A	365	365	365
4466	Pamour A	335	325	330
803	PanCan P	$21¾	21¼	21½
255	Pofino N V	$16	16	16
500	Petrolina	$14¼	14¼	14½
1818	Plng Point	$31¼	31⅛	31½
200	Reed Oilr A	$6	6	6
4125	Revnu Prp	67	65	66
4700	Scotts	$7½	7½	7½
10575	Shell Can	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
4423	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6½	6½
360	Slebens	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
0944	Simpsons	$5⅛	5⅛	5
2977	Simpson S	$9	8⅞	9
1100	Slater Stl	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
466	Talcorp	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
850	Southm A	$19⅝	19	19
150	St Brodcst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10930	Stelco A	$24½	24⅛	24
3460	Steep R	180	178	178
2000	Teck Cor A	480	470	480
3900	Teck Cor B	450	430	435
1100	Tex Can	$24⅛	24¼	24
6550	Thom N A	$11½	11½	11
4247	Tor Dm Bk	$19	18⅞	18

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
455	Asbestos	$25½	25⅜	25⅜—	1⅛
5671	Bank Mont	$14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
2075	Dom Text	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
350	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1075	Imasco	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
150	Molson B	$15¼	15¼	15¾	
325	Mont Trust	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	1⅛
621	Price Co	$10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
1020	Royal Bank	$26¼	26⅛	25⅛—	⅜
19500	Roy Trust A	$16½	16½	16½—	½
150	Steinberg A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛

Total sales 397,557 shares.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.60	*.68½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.75	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.36	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton	210.10	213.82
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65.68	58-60
Lead, spot, lb.	25.50-26	20
Copper elec., lb	70½	63½-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.1049	3.31
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	.37	.38½-.39
Silver N.Y. oz	4.375	4.34
Gold N.Y. oz	131.25	142.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	819.40	738.70

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 17, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.82	8.89	8.75	8.78	8.82
May	8.98	9.10	8.94	9.03	9.06
Jul	9.19	9.24	9.06	9.15	9.20
Sep	9.25	9.28	9.11	9.18	9.24
Oct	9.30	9.30	9.14	9.18	9.27
Mar	9.52	9.56	9.43	9.47	9.50

Sales: 2,256.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	147.50	149.20	145.00	147.75s	148.25
Mar	141.50	143.80	140.15	142.05s	142.25
May	145.10	147.90	134.60	136.50s	135.75
Jul	132.75	131.90	129.50	131.75s	131.50
Sep	1259.0	127.50	124.51	126.00s	125.65
Dec	114.25	114.90	112.70	113.50s	113.70
Mar	109.70	109.70	107.80	108.10s	108.60

Sales: 2,197.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	59.20	59.80	58.90	59.30s	59.50
Jan	59.80	60.30	59.70	59.70s	60.20
Mar	60.70	61.30	60.40	60.70s	61.20

May	61.80	62.30	61.40	61.70s	62.20
Jul	62.70	63.30	62.50	62.70s	63.20
Sep	63.30	64.70	63.20	63.50s	64.00
Dec	64.70	65.10	64.70	64.60s	65.10

Estimated Sales: 2,615.

MAINE RED POTATOES (50,000 lbs.)

Mar	6.11	6.24	6.06	6.20	6.11
Apr	6.84	7.23	6.84	7.10	6.89
May	8.10	8.10	8.10	b8.35	8.40

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	7.77	8.22	7.77	8.20	7.79
Nov	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.30

Sales 552.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	79.00	79.10	77.30	77.50	79.10
Mar	79.90	80.10	78.25	78.25	80.07
May	80.00	80.10	78.50	78.50	80.20
Jul	78.00	78.20	77.00	77.00	78.10
Oct	71.00	71.20	70.80	70.80	71.05
Dec	66.95	66.95	66.73	66.87	66.90
Mar	67.25	67.25	67.25	b67.00	67.00

Sales: 4,250.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	48.10	48.30	47.75	47.90	47.80
Mar	49.20	49.20	48.80	b48.90	48.85
May	50.20	50.25	49.90	b49.95	b49.85
Jul	51.00	51.20	50.90	b50.95	50.90
Sep	52.10	52.20	52.00	52.00	52.00

Sales 185.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	438.00	441.50	433.00	433.20s	439.50
Jan	438.50	441.50	435.00	435.00s	441.30
Mar	442.00	446.50	438.00	438.90s	445.20
May	446.10	450.50	442.00	443.10s	449.40
Jul	451.50	455.40	447.50	447.50s	453.80
Sep	456.00	459.30	451.00	451.90s	458.30
Dec	463.80	465.50	466.00	459.60s	466.00
Jan	466.00	470.00	462.50	462.10s	468.6
Mar	471.80	475.30	467.50	467.40s	473.90

Sales estimated: 10,000.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	132.00	134.20	131.50	131.80s	133.30
Feb	134.10	134.90	132.40	132.55s	134.10
Apr	134.50	136.00	133.30	133.60s	135.10
Jun	134.80	136.80	134.00	134.60s	136.10
Aug	135.30	136.70	135.30	135.70s	137.30
Oct	136.80	138.90	136.50	136.90s	138.50
Dec	138.00	140.40	137.80	138.10s	139.70
Feb	139.00	139.70	139.00	139.30s	140.90

Sales: 9,449.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Nov. 17, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.62	2.65½	2.58½	2.60½	2.63¼
Mar	2.72½	2.74¼	2.68	2.69½	2.72
May	2.75½	2.77½	2.70¾	2.72	
Jul	2.76½	2.78½	2.71	—2.73	
Sep	2.81	2.83½	2.76	2.76½	
Dec	2.89	2.92	2.85	2.87	

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.37	2.42¾	2.36¾	2.40½
Mar	2.46½	2.50½	2.45	2.48
May	2.50	2.54½	2.49½	2.52¼
Jul	2.53	2.57¾	2.52	2.54½
Sep	2.52½	2.56	2.52½	2.53½
Dec	2.50½	2.54	2.48½	2.48¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	6.49	6.71	6.46	6.71
Jan	6.53	6.71	6.49	6.67
Mar	6.55	6.72	6.51	6.70
May	6.50	6.63	6.46	6.62
Jul	6.41	6.52½	6.38	6.52
Aug	6.33	6.40	6.28	6.39
Sep	5.97	6.05	5.91	6.03
Nov	5.79	5.86	5.72	5.84

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	21.50	21.90	21.28	21.6
Jan	21.50	22.05	21.40	21.7
Mar	21.65	22.10	21.55	21.9
May	21.65	22.05	21.50	21.7
Jul	21.60	21.90	21.46	21.5
Aug	21.10	21.40	21.00	21.0
Sep	20.40	20.80	20.35	20.5

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	182.80	188.00	182.00	188.0
Jan	185.00	191.00	184.30	190.0
Mar	187.00	191.50	186.20	191.0
May	186.00	188.00	184.00	187.5
Jul	182.50	185.50	180.00	185.5
Aug	178.50	181.00	178.00	180.0
Sep	174.00	175.00	174.00	175.0

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	—	—	—	432.5
Dec	436.00	440.90	431.50	433.5
Jan	—	—	—	439.5
Feb	440.50	444.50	436.00	437.5
Apr	444.50	448.00	439.50	441.6
Jun	449.50	453.50	443.00	446.0
Aug	454.40	456.00	448.50	450.5
Oct	457.50	460.50	454.00	455.5
Dec	464.00	466.00	460.00	460.5
Feb	470.00	470.50	465.50	465.5
Apr	475.00	475.00	470.50	470.5
Jun	480.00	480.50	476.50	476.5

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.70	41.25	40.40	40.9
Feb	39.75	40.40	39.75	40.4
Apr	39.85	40.30	39.52	39.4
nJun	41.90	42.55	41.77	41.9
Aug	42.10	42.92	42.10	42.6
Oct	42.77	43.05	42.75	42.7
Dec	43.25	43.40	43.00	b43.0

Sales: Dec 3987; Feb 4036; Apr June 965; Aug 291; Oct 42; Dec 18.
Open interest: Dec 11699; Feb April 8787; June 3490; Aug 1068; Dec 56.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	33.60	34.17	33.50	33.7
Feb	32.45	33.20	32.30	32.9
Apr	30.65	31.30	30.45	30.9
Jun	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.4
Jul	34.00	34.40	33.85	b34.0
Aug	33.00	33.80	32.90	33.8
Oct	33.00	33.50	32.90	b33.3
Dec	33.80	34.50	33.80	34.3
Feb	—	—	—	b34.8

Sales: Dec 1236; Feb 1927; Apr June 118; July 31; Aug 18; Oct 26; Feb 0.
Open interest: Dec 3421; Feb April 2287; June 758; July 664; Aug Oct 313; Dec 122; Feb 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	71.00	71.00	69.00	a69.0
Dec	67.40	67.40	65.95	66.2
Jan	62.20	62.20	60.50	61.2
Feb	57.80	57.05	56.20	57.0
Mar	55.00	55.00	54.50	54.5
Apr	—	—	—	n52.8
May	—	—	—	n51.0

Sales: Nov 117; Dec 634; Jan 18 33; March 6; April 0; May 0.
Open interest: Nov 195; Dec 149 729; Feb 291; March 34; April 14;

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.60	50.55	49.50	50.55
Mar	49.40	50.20	49.30	50.20
May	49.60	50.80	49.60	50.60
Jul	50.50	51.25	50.35	b50.95
Aug	49.00	49.85	49.00	49.70
Feb	—	—	—	b54.80
Mar	54.40	54.40	53.75	54.00

Sales: Feb 2868; March 309; May July 48; Aug 27; Feb 0; March 1.
Open interest: Feb 4857; March May 1452; July 747; Aug 433; Feb March 61.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Currency Rates

November 17, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take onto account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF.	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5305	4.179½	104.53*	50.74*	28.26y	—	6.8250*	103.565*	42.69*
Brussels (c)	37.08	61.24	15.318	7.4375	4.2875*	14.6575	—	15.1752	6.254
Frankfurt			—		Closed	—			
London (z)	1.6578	—	4.0070	8.2525	1439.5	4.1880	61.275	4.0895	—
Milan	865.35	1428.70	357.31	173.55	—	342.0	23.34	354.02	145.91
Paris	4.9680	8.23625	205.980*	—	5.76025x	197.0*	13.45*	204.115*	84.150*
Zurich	2.4440	4.0399	100.96*	49.02*	0.2824*	96.59*	6.59*	—	41.30*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9270; Israeli £: 8.56; Schilling: 17.19; Sw. krona: 4.2230; Yen: 295.10; Norw. krone: 5.3805; Fin mark: 3.8395; Belgian financial franc: 37.075; Hong Kong $: 4.7615; Singapore $: 2.45575. The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0209.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Nov. 17, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2⅛	2¾
AFA PrS	4¼	5¼
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	⅝	1⅛
Addisn W	6	6½
Adv Ros	2⅝	2¾
Alberts	5¾	6½
Allco Inc	8⅝	8⅞
Allerg Ph	23½	24¼
Allyn Bac	6½	7
Am Exp	38½	39
Am Finl	9⅝	10
Am Furn	2	2¼
Am Greet	9	9⅝
A Micro	6¼	6⅝
Am Telev	19	19¾
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	6⅞	7¼
Anheus B	24⅝	24⅞
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWtG	21	21¾
AsCC Bot	12½	13¼
AllGas Lt	14⅛	14½
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	7⅞	8⅜
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	5⅞	6⅜
Belz Lab	30	30¾
Bibb Co	7⅝	8¼
Bird Son	34½	36
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	18½	19
Bonza Int	2½	2¾
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7¼	7¾
Brks Sca	20	20¾
Brwning	3¼	3¾
Buckb M	3¼	3¾
Buckeyein	7⅞	8⅝
Burn Sim	3⅝	4
CalWSv	31½	33
Campl Ch	2½	3⅜
Conrad H	2¾	3½
Cap Swst	3⅝	4
Capln Air	1⅜	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	2¾
Care Co	3½	3⅞
CenVt PS	14¼	14⅝
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chl Bridg	54	56
Chltn Cp	5	5½
ChrisSe	117½	121½
Circle F	4	4⅝
CitznUt A	33⅛	33⅝
CitznUt B	30⅞	31⅜
Clark Mf	29	30
Clow Cp	6½	6¾
Colo Vent	¾	1½
Com Cir	12	12½
Coml Sh	24½	26
Comw Pa	27½	28
Con Pap	29	30
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	18¼	19
Cutlr Fed	1⅞	2¼
Danly M	8¾	9¾
Data Dgn	4⅝	5
Data 100	6⅝	7⅛
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	30¾	31¾
Delhi Oil	3¾	4⅛
DeLux C	21¾	22½
Del CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	29½	30½
Dewey El	⅞	1⅜
Diam Cry	15	15¾
Dixn Cru	17	17¾
Doculel	6	6⅝
Dollar G	9	9⅝
Dorch G	9¾	10
Doyle DB	14⅞	15⅝
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Duriron	13	13¾
Eberln In	3¾	4¼
Econ Lab	25⅝	26¼
ElPas El	11¼	11⅝
Elder Be	6	6¾
Elec Nucl	5¼	6
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	22¼	23
Entwistl	5¼	6
Equty Oil	28⅞	29⅞
Ethan Al	18¾	19½
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
FldUn Li	20⅝	21⅛
Fingrht	4⅝	5
FtBkSys	37¾	38½
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
FtEmpSt	7½	8
FtWnFn	1⅞	2⅛
Fickngr	11⅝	11⅞
Fla WatU	⅛	½
Forest O	19	19¾
Frmlgll	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	11¼	11¾
Frkln Cp	5½	5⅞
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅞
Frnd Ice	15½	16¼
Gen RlEs	3	4
G Relnau	182	186
Gov EFln	9	9⅝
Graph Cn	16¼	17
Green Mt	11⅜	11⅞
Grey Adv	14¼	15¼
Gulf Intst	15½	16
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper R	7⅜	7⅞
Hertf NC	11¾	12¼
Henred F	15¾	16½
Holobm	1¾	2⅛
Hoover	10⅛	10⅝
Hortz Res	½	1¼
Huds Pap	24⅜	25⅜
Hyatt Co	5⅝	6
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	2⅛	2½
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	48½	50
Interc En	8⅞	9⅝
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Int rmtG	14⅞	15¼
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4½
JaSou Ut	22⅝	23⅛
Jamsby	12½	13¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
Kaisr Stl	29	30
KaisSt pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	1⅜	1⅞
Kaman A	18	18⅝
Kamng A	6⅝	6⅞
Kate Gre	¾	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	18	18¾
Keuff Ess	10	11
Keye Fib	13⅜	14
Key CusF	6¾	7¼
Keys Int	16	16¾
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	15½	16½
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lane Co	17½	18½
Lin Bcast	14¾	15⅛
Log Elrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14½	15
Mal Rlty	9-16	¾
Mallkrt	38¾	39⅝
Manor C	4	4½
Maui LP	11¼	11¾
McCorm	32½	33¼
McQuay	15	15¾
Measur	9⅝	10⅛
Medtrn	22	22¾
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	17	17¾
Midld Ca	2⅛	2½
Midl Bks	20⅝	21¼
Midw Gt	13¾	14¾
Millipr	22	22½
Miner In	1⅛	1⅜
MissVl G	14⅛	14⅞
Monf Col	4⅛	4½
Moore S	11	11½
Moore P.	7½	8½
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅜
Mostek	16½	16⅞
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	3¼	3¾
Mueller	14⅛	15⅛
Narag Co	9¾	10⅛
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	4⅞	5¼
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	4½	5½
NJNat G	13½	14¼
Nielsn A	19¾	20¼
Nielsn B	20	20½
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12
NoEOl un	27	27¾
Nortro Kl	18½	19½
NW NatG	9	9⅝
NW PuSv	17¼	18
Noxel Cp	15¼	15¾
Ogilvy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Ferr	16¾	17¼
Ormont	18	18¾
Otter TP	19½	20
Over NA	4¼	4¾
Pabst Br	21⅝	22¼
PacGa R	22⅛	23
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	4⅛	4⅞
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Peerl Mf	13¼	14¼
Pa Enter	16⅞	17⅝
PnzlOff B	13¼	13½
Pepsi BW	12¼	14
Petrsn H	10⅞	11½
Petrolit	36¼	37¼
Pettibon	20	21
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	30¼	31
Pion HIB	20½	20⅞
Pistilin	3⅝	4⅛
Possis Co	1	1½
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PubS NC	11¾	12½
P Benner	16¼	17
PutD Cap	5⅝	6
Qual Inns	1⅞	2¼
Ragen Pr	2⅝	2⅞
Rahall C	7¼	7⅝
Raych Cp	102	107
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8⅝	8¾
Road Ex	36½	37
Robin M	15⅝	16⅝
Roselon	4	4⅞
Rouse	4½	4⅞
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	30½	32½
Sels Delt	½	1
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
SevenUp	32	32¾
Shaw Cp	17½	20½
Snap Tls	32	33
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S CalWat	13	13¾
SwGs Co	10⅜	10¾
SwEl Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	19	19½
Sld Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	14⅜	15⅜
Sterlg Str	4⅝	5
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	35⅜	36⅝
Taylr Wl	19¼	19¾
Tech Pub	12	13
Tecum P	45	47
Tennant	26	28
Tiffny Co	9	9½
ToscoCp	3¼	3½
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	34⅛	35¼
Trlm OG	2⅝	3⅛
Tymshr	16½	17¼
Tyson F	12⅝	13½
Un McGll	12	13
US Surg	9⅝	10⅛
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	17½	18
UpPen P	19	19¾
Valley Gs	10	10½
VanD Air	9	9⅝
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	7½	7⅞
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	18¾	19⅝
Wads Pu	7¾	8¼
Wsh NG	13⅝	14⅛
Webb Re	9	9⅝
Weco Dvl	3⅛	3⅝
Weight W	7½	7⅞
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Wellng M	7¼	7⅝
Well Gar	3⅝	4½
Welsbch	4⅝	5
Wsln Mtg	1⅛	1⅝
Westmd	61½	62¼
Wdwrd L	24	24½
Wright W	3⅜	4⅛
ZionUt B	24	25

London Commodities

Nov. 17, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev. (Cl
SUGAR				
Dec	129	125.25	127.50-128	125
Mar	137.50	134	136.25-136.50	133.6
May	142.25	139.50	140.80-141	138.3
Aug	145.75	144	144.25-144.50	141.5
Oct	150	148.25	147.75-148	146
Dec	153.50	150	151.05-151.25	148.5
Mar	156	154.75	154.10-154.25	151.75
Lots: 1,651.				
COCOA				
Dec	2,106	2,070	2,070-2,071	2.08
Mar	2,020	1,987	1,990½-1,992	2.02
May	1,968	1,928	1,930½-1,931	1.96
Jul	1,920	1,896	1,883-1,890	1.92
Sep	1,852	1,842	1,832-1,839	1.86
Dec	1,696	1,668	1,667-1,670	1.69
Mar	1,645	1,624	1,622-1,624	1.64
Lots:				
COFFEE				
Nov	2,290	2,209	2,205-2,225	2.27
Jan	2,327	2,235	2,230-2,235	2.31
Mar	2,343	2,225	2,235-2,240	2.32
May	2,350	2,238	2,237-2,240	2.33
Jul	2,355	2,244	2,248-2,249	2.34
Sep	2,355	2,246	2,246-2,250	2.34
Nov	2,325	2,245	2,246-2,250	2.34
Lots: 2,947.				

London Metal Market

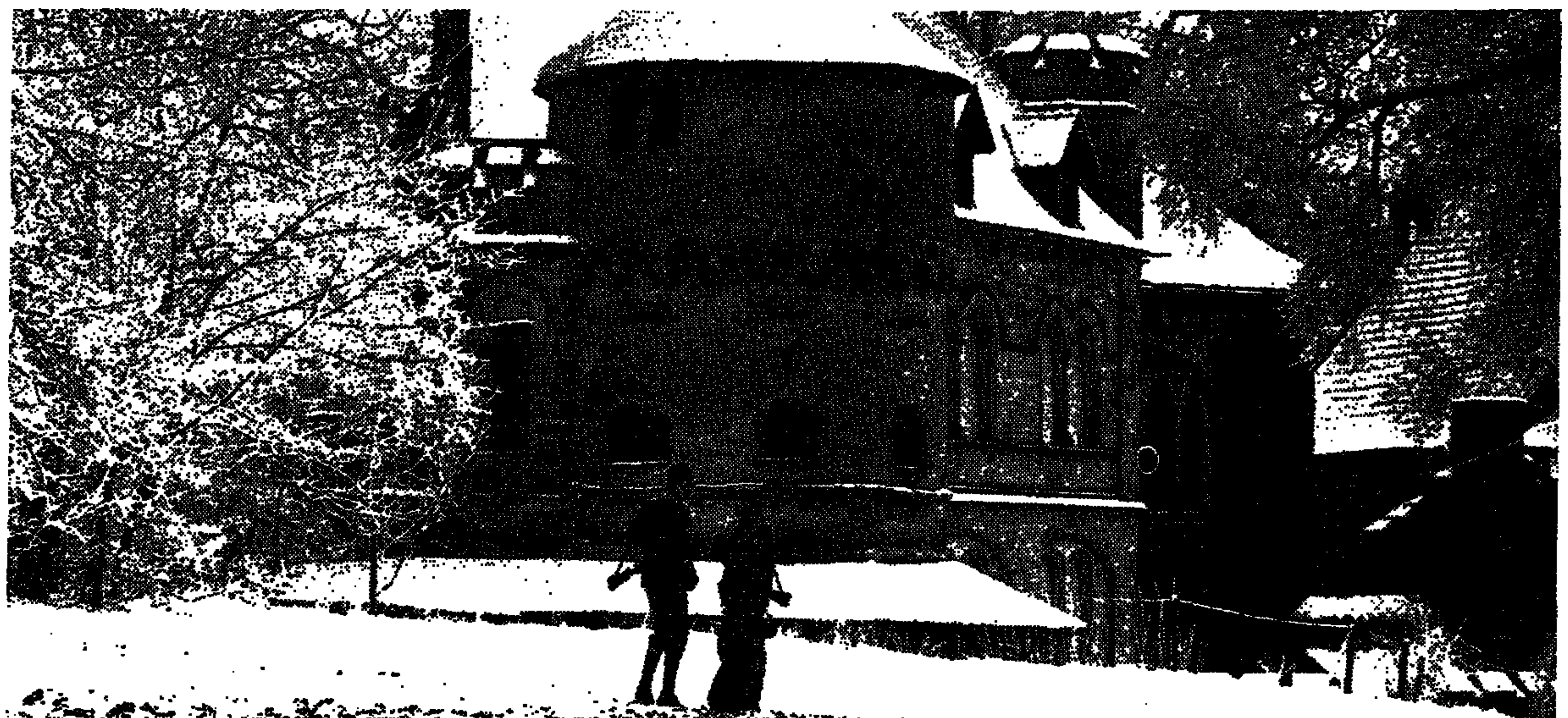
Nov. 17, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Prev Bid-A
Copper wire bars: Spot	782.50-783.50	785
3 months	818-818.50	820.50
Cathodes: Spot	770-771	773
3 months	804.50-805	808
Tin: Spot	4,920-4,925	4,932
3 months	5,085-5,090	5,107
Lead: Spot	279-279.50	279
3 months	292.75-293	293
Zinc: Spot	365-366	365
3 months	382-382.50	385
Silver: Spot	262.90-263	266.80
3 months	273.10-273.30	277.50

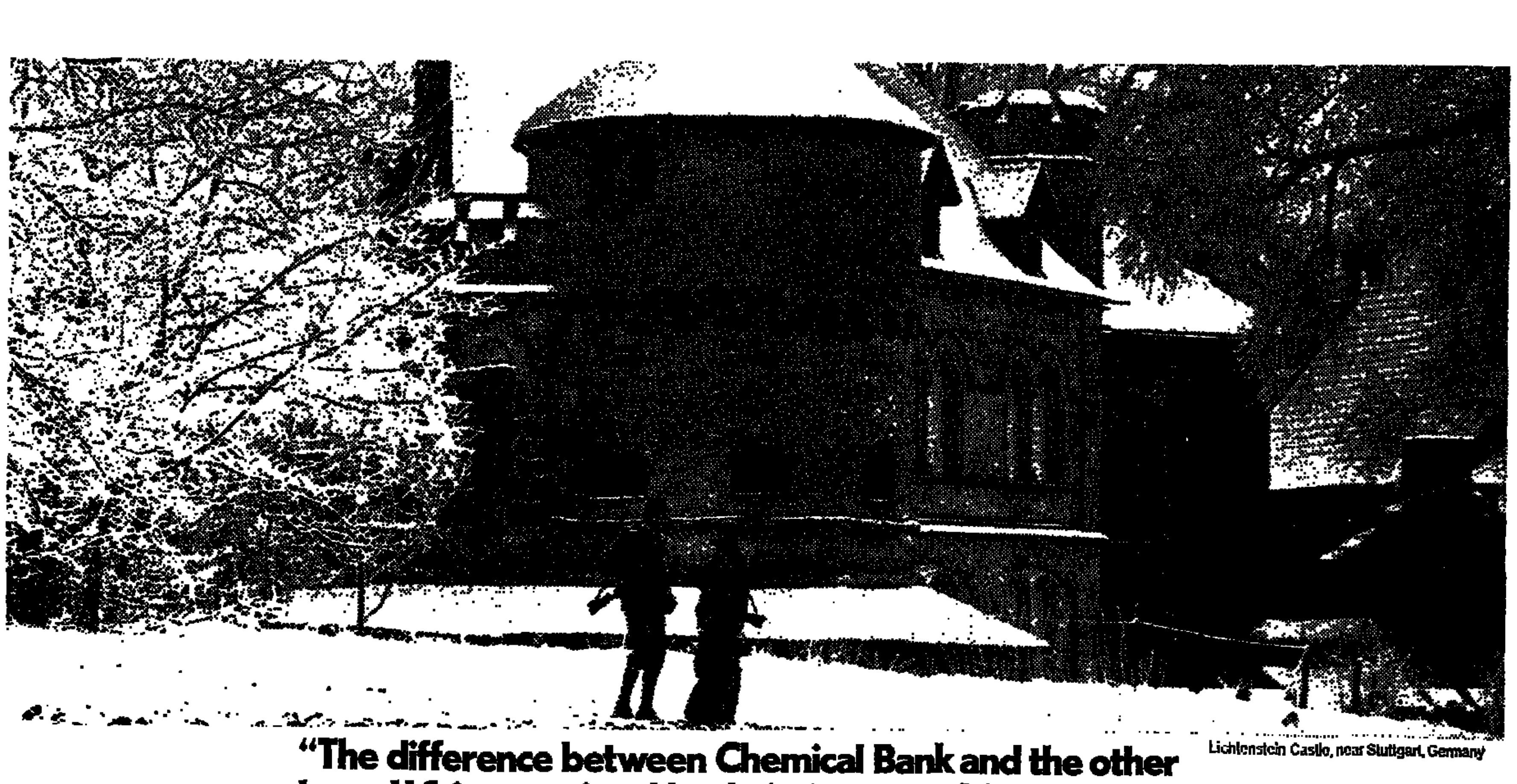
Paris Commodities

Nov. 17, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev
SUGAR				
Jan	—	—	1,270-1,290	
Mar	1,300	1,285	1,285-1,290	
May	—	—	1,315-1,330	
Jul	—	—	1,325-1,345	
Aug	—	—	1,330-1,350	
Oct	—	—	1,330-1,350	
Nov	—	—	1,345-1,355	
Dec	—	—	—1,350	
Jan	—	—	—1,360	
Lots: 64.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,725	1,680	1,697-1,715	
Mar	1,695	1,640	1,670-1,674	
May	1,665	—	1,645-1,665	
Jul	—	—	—	
Sep	—	—	—	
Dec	—	—	1,345-1,360	
Lots: 145.				



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Weekly net asset value
on November 15, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $36.84
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $26.83
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 17

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4		A&EPlast P	3	10	5	4¾	5	
7		AARCo .30	10	21	14½	14	14¼+	¼
4⅝		AAVCos .32	4	5	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
1½		AICPhoto		15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
7		APS Inc .25	7	6	7½	7⅝	7⅛	
8⅝		ASPRO .56	6	17	11⅞	11½	11¾+	⅛
¾		ATI Inc		2	13-16	11-16	13-16+	⅛
⅝		AVXCp .25e	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1		Acme Haml		2	1	1	1	
1⅜		ActonCp	10	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2		Adam Russl	7	13	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝		AdobeOil .16	20	109	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
1		Aegis Corp	6	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝		AeroFlo .15e	3	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅜		Aeronca Inc		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
1½		AffilCap .08t	3	8	3	3	3	
3⅜		AfterSix .20	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3¼		Alan Wood		43	7	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅜		Alaska Airl	2	22	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛		AlbaWa .05e	12	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
3⅞		Alcolac .15e	5	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝		AllegCp wt		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅛		Allegny Airl .22		58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20		AlleghPC 3		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
5		AlliedT .36e	4	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
⅜		AlldArt Ind		15	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
3⅜		Allenll .10e	4	2	5	5	5	
11-16		Altec Corp		5	¾	13-16	13-16	
⅛		AltecCp wt		3	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
7½		AlterFds .50	13	21	9½	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
7⅝		AMAX wt		5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
		AmBrd wt		285	17¾	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
2⅝		AmBusP .25	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		Am Fletch		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5½		AGenPd .34		2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅝		AmInt Pict	3	30	4⅝	4½	4½	
2		AIsrael .11r	5	9	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
3⅞		AMaizeA .40	4	19	8	7¾	7¾	
⅝		AmMf 2.70e	5	1	46	46	46 +	½
3⅞		AmMot Inns	29	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅝		AmPetrof 2.20	7	12	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	
3⅝		ASalEq .11t	3	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7⅝		AmSciE .04e	14	41	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
9		AMIC Corp.05e	7	213	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
2		AndreR .07t	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝		AngloC .12e	5	17	2⅞	2	2 —	⅛
3⅜		Anthony .19t	4	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
1¼		ApldDev		15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
15½		ApplCa .30	10	21	15	15	15 —	⅛
4⅝		ArzCol pf .48		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝		ArminCp .12	3	32	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
3⅛		Arrow Elect	16	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝		Asamera .25	8	84	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝		AsalOC .20a	8	13	9¾	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
2¼		Astrex Inc.10e	7	12	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
11-16		Atco Ind		7	11-16	11-16	11-16	
⅛		AtlRichf wt		25	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
3⅛		AtlasCMB	7	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛		AtlasCp wt		116	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
11⅛		AugatInc .15	19	2	14	14	14 +	⅛
11⅛		Austral Oil	20	64	15⅝	15	15½+	⅛
5⅛		AutoTrn .70t	20	18	6½	6⅛	6½—	⅛
2¼		Auto Bldg	7	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
2⅝		Automat Rad	2	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2		AVEMC .16	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝		Aydin Cp	8	30	6½	6¼	6⅜	

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9-16		BRTRI .30e		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜		BTU Eng		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4		BakerM .10e	6	3	4	4	4	
9⅜		BaldorEl .20	5	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13⅝		BanFd 1.15e		8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
6¼		BanistrCll .20e	6	100	9½	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
3⅝		Banner .06	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝		Barclay .04	11	1	2	2	2	
2¼		BarcoCs .12	6	7	3	3	3	
1⅞		Barnes Eng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝		Barnwl .10e	29	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4¼		BarryR .09e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝		BarryWr .44	6	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2⅛		BarthSt .20	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅝		Bartons Cdy		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¼		Baruch Fost	13	17	1½	1⅜	1½	
1		Barwick ET		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2		Bellind .08A	6	111	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅛		Benrus Crp	5	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
2⅛		Berg Ent	31	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅝		Berg Bruns	7	41	5⅛	5	5	
12		BrgB pf 1.15		9	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
4		Berlea .14	8	23	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3⅛		BervenC .06	78	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅜		Beverly Ent		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝		BicPen .36	9	9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5		BigDad .30e	5	4	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅛		BinnySm .80	5	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4¼		BodinAp .40	12	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6½		BoltBer .20		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15		BowVall .10	165	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
7¼		Bowne .24	6	1	11	11	11 +	⅛
9⅝		BradfdN .20	9	124	8	7⅞	8	
2⅜		Branch .20	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛		BranitAr wt		3	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
8		BrascanA 1	5	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9¾		BrewerC .80		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2		BroDart .10e	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼		BrooksP .40	4	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1½		BrownCo wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼		BrnFA .60	8	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
10⅞		BrnFB .60	8	12	12½	12⅛	12½	
2		Buehler Cp	5	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3		Bolldex Inc	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12⅛		Bundy 1.08	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
2⅛		Burgess Ind	5	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
11⅛		BurlngFd .55e	5	8	13⅛	13	13	
4⅝		Burnslnt .60	7	14	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
7⅝		Butlerlnt .50	4	2	9	9	9 +	⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞		CKPet .20e	12	145	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
6⅝		CHB Food	3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛		CHCCp .08r	6	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
3-32		ClMIgwt A		2	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-32
2½		CMI Corp	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
6		CRSDes .15	4	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
3		CagleA .15	3	x13	3	3	3	
1⅞		Caldor	10	17	14	13⅝	14	
3⅝		Calcomp		55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½		CalLife	4	5	3	3	3	
10¼		CalPrtCm 1	9	2	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
5		Camco Inc	15	11	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
1-16		CaChbA .25e		20	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2⅝		CdnExp .05e	12	590	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1-16		Cdn Homstd	15	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝		CdnHydr .25	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½		CdlnPA 1.50	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
3½		CdnMarc .20	6	5	3 9-16	3½	3½	
9⅞		CdnOccl .50	7	1	15	15	15 —	⅛
⅝		Capehart Cp		134	1½	1¼	1½	
2⅛		CapitlFd .20	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛		Caron .80a	11	62	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	
4⅝		Carassa .30	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4		Carnat 1.40	14	33	74	73	73⅝—	⅛
3		CaroPL pf 5		z120	60	60	60 +	1½
4⅞		CastleAM 1	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3½		CasFd 1.28a		12	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
1⅝		Castleton In	7	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝		CelluCraft	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛		CentSec .40e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18¾		CerM pf 2.25		5	22½	22	22 —	⅛
1⅛		Certified Cp		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
⅝		Certron Cp		4	⅝	9-16	9-16	
1⅛		Catec Corp	10	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝		ChadMill .40	6	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
3		Champ Hom		1546	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
5½		ChlRivl 1.60a	7	1	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
8¼		Chieftn Dev	12	76	11	10½	11 +	½
1⅛		Child World	9	5	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
1⅛		Christiana .10e	5	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛		Cinerama		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛		CircleK .42	6	91	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝		Citation .40b		6	7¼	7	7 —	⅜
6		⅝Clarkson .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7		Clausing .64	7	10	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
4⅝		Clopay .17e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛		Coechmn	6	1101	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛+	1½
1-16		Cohen Hatfd	5	29	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2		Cohulnc .12t	20	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝		Coleman .52	7	76	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
2½		Colon Coml		3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
3¼		Cominco 2	13	12	35¼	35¼	35¼—	1
1⅛		ComGrp .14		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
1⅛		ComAll .20a	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
7		ComMH .68b	5	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	½
1⅛		CoPsycC .20a	7	86	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
1¼		ComPS 1.62	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1½		Compac Cp	103	52	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
1		Compo Ind	17	1	4½	4½	4½	
⅛		CompuDyn	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16		Comput Inst		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
⅝		Comput Inv	2	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅝		Conchem .40	5	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
¾		Concrd Fab	1	95	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
		⅝Condec Crp	3	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		⅝ConOil Gas	11	206	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
⅛		ConsRef .60	9	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
½		Consyen Cp	11	67	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
⅝		Cont Mater	12	5	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
¼		ContTel wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅝		CookEl .40	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
½		CookInd .40	10	6	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
⅝		CookPV .40a	7	2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
⅝		Cooper Jar	4	1	4	4	4	
⅝		Cordon Intl	9	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		Core Labs.10e	3	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
⅞		Cornelius .40	9	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
⅝		Cosco Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅝		Cousins wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		CoxCbl Com	16	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
⅛		CramrE .13t	23	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
¼		Crest Foam		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		Crompton .25e	5	17	15	14⅞	15	
		CrossAT 1.12	12	9	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
⅝		CrowlM .50a	10	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
½		CwnCPt .60r	3	8	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
½		CrownCr		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
¼		CrstcR .36	12	115	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
⅝		CrystlO .40e		112	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	¼
⅝		CubicCp .28	6	22	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
⅛		DCL Inc	5	123	⅝	½	⅝	
½		DWG Cp .50t	3	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
¼		Damon Cre	18	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
⅝		Damson Oil	17	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
¼		Daniel .18b	7	8	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
⅝		Dataprod	9	51	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
⅝		DayMin .20e	14	14	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
⅝		DeJurA .10e		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		DeRose Ind		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
⅝		DelLabs .32	7	2	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
		DenTal Ez	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
⅝		DeptlIr 1.52	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
		Designcr Jw		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅛		DevCp Am	6	11	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
¼		DevonGrp	12	z100	21	20⅝	20⅝	
¼		Diebold VC		56	6⅝	6½	6½	
¼		Digicon Inc	39	20	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
¼		DillardSt .48	6	6	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
6		Diodes Inc		53	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
⅝		DisFab .18	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
⅛		Diversey .56	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
¼		Dixilyn .40e	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Dome Petrl	7	232	36¼	35	35 —	1½
⅛		Domtar .80	13	1	17	17	17 +	⅛
⅝		Donkeny .24	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
⅝		Downey .13e	4	36	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
⅝		DrgFair .40b	4	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
¼		DuplxPd .80	4	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	
⅝		Dynlctn .05e	7	35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
⅝		DynAmer	5	28	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
⅝		DynellEl	20	21	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
⅝		EAC In	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
22½	17⅝	EDG Inc .25c	4	14	18	18	18 +	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	EarthRes 1	6	125	17	16½	17 +	½
45¾	30⅝	EssonO .20b	15	26	41½	39⅞	41 +	1⅛
6	3⅜	EazorE .24	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11	5	Ecodyne .10e	6	2	9	9	9	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.16e	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	EganM .49	6	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrnbPh .20a	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	ElcorCp .10	7	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	9⅛	Electrog .88	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7½	ElecEng .28	6	4	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	EnrgyRes	5	3	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ErnstEC .64	5	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	4⅛	EsqRad .30e	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	EssexCh .32	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	7	1	9	9	9 —	½

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2	FDInc .01e	92	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	3	FPA Corp		3	3½	3½	3½	
7⅜	4	FabInd .10e	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Fabien .40	26	3	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3	13-16	FairTex Mil		13	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
5⅝	1⅝	Fairfld Nob		10	2	2	2	
32⅝	20⅝	FalconS .48	8	57	32⅝	31⅞	32¼+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	5	2	5	5	5	
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	3	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1	Fash Fabric	17	22	1	1	1	
14⅝	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	11	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart .60	5	4	16⅛	16	16	
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	12	30	13	12½	13 +	⅜
6⅛	4	Fed Resrces		41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	16	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	FilmCp Am	4	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
10	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8½	5½	FtConn .20	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		57	1	1	1	
9⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	27	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
17⅛	9⅝	FischrP .48t	4	6	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8	FlghtSf .06e	8	25	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Flock Ind		3	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	FlaRck	13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Flowers .54	5	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
16⅝	13⅛	FlukeJ	9	3	14⅛	14	14¼	
20	13⅝	FlyDia Oil	6	103	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .50a	4	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7	FooteM .20e	11	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
93	72¼	FordCan 5a	5	z120	89	89	89 —	¾
8⅝	4	Forest City	12	23	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
4⅜	2½	Forest Labs	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .35	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	8	11	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1½	Friend Frst	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	6⅝	Frigimp .55t	5	13	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	8	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1	GIT Ind		11	1	1	1	
8⅛	2	GRICp		656	2⅛	2	2⅛—	¼
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	GTI Corp		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅛	5⅜	Gabriel .30	4	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	4	x1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp		15	2⅝	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Genl Explor	6	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	Genge Inc	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		8	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
6	2½	Gerber Sci	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10t	88	131	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		28	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr		10	3½	3½	3½	
33⅝	26½	Glatfltr 1.52	5	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
5½	3⅛	GlenGer .16	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15	9⅝	Glosser .30	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
14½	8⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7¼	Golden Cycl	63	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12	4⅝	GoldnW .31e	6	143	9⅛	8½	8⅝+	½
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield Cp		91	11-16	⅝	11-16	
4⅝	2	GoodLS .07r	67	3	2	2	2	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		28	6⅝	5⅞	6	
5⅝	2⅛	GtAm Ind	3	18	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	56	1905	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
37⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	12	14	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Greenman	4	3	3	3	3	
7⅛	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	GrowC .32b	6	7	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
2½	⅝	Gruen Ind	100	23	1	15-16	1	
⅝	1-16	GuardMt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
9⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Guilford .20	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	4⅝	GulfRep Fin	5	10	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Gifstrm LD		8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	6⅝	HallsMot .50	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	10⅝	Hannfrd .60	4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	16	Harland .48	9	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	42	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .22e	11	44	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Harvey Grp	4	20	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
7½	3	⅝Hasbro Ind	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	5	Health Chm	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Helmn Mtg		45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	HerMai .32	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	9	6⅝	6	6	
13⅝	5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	9	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	25	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
21⅝	16⅛	HormelG 1	9	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	HospM .60e	22	11	5½	5½	5½	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	13	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4	HouseVl .32	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
72½	32⅝	HouOilM .80	22	545	70⅛	69⅝	70 +	2
36⅝	32⅛	HousOM wt		108	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	12⅝	HowelC .40e	5	2	13	13	13 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Howell .15e	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
37⅝	27⅝	HubellA 1.50	10	10	33⅝	33	33⅛+	⅜
37	29⅝	HubellB 1.50	10	40	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	18	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
41⅝	32⅝	HudBO 1.40	9	6	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6	Huffman .40a	4	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	HuskyO .80	5	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Hycel Inc	16	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	4	ICBCp .20e		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	ICMR .50t		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	14	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
1⅝	½	ITI Corp		1	½	½	½—	⅛
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	5	6	5	5	5	
26⅝	16⅝	ImpOilA .80	11	222	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	Inarco		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅝	8½	Incoterm A	11	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z20	45½	45½	45½	
2⅛	1	Inflight Svc		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	11-16	Instrum Sys		287	13-16	11-16	¾	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	4	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Intrmedco	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	IntlAlum .50	6	48	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
23	11⅝	IntCour .24	9	2	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	½
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		13	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	InFuneralS	5	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	8	IntGenIn .70	4	5	10½	10½	10½	
4	1⅝	Int Proteins	5	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	12	29	28⅝	29 +	⅛
1½	½	Interphoto		5	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
15⅝	9⅞	Interpool	8	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	½
10⅝	5	Interway Cp		12	9½	9	9 —	½
2½	1	Investm Fla		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	InvDivers A	4	100	16	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	4	137	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	InvestRlt Tr		5	3	3	3	
18⅝	10	Ionics Inc	12	3	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .20		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	IroqBrnd pf		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	IrvinInd .16t	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	6⅝	Jaclyn .40a	4	1	7	7	7	
10⅝	7⅝	Jacobs .70e	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Jamswy .11t	4	1	7	7	7	
12½	8⅝	Jeannet .20	5	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	½
20⅝	7⅝	JohnPd .30	8	11	8	7⅝	8	
4⅝	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	KTalin .30e	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	8	KaisrInd .26	7	101	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
54⅝	45	KnGE pf4.50		z20	53	53	53	
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .30t	8	2	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	KayCp .07e	19	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Kenwins .34	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Kewanee .72	8	851	32⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
9	5⅝	Keystind .20	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2	⅝	KinArk Crp	6	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	6⅛	KingRd .15e	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	4	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
19½	8⅝	KirbyExp		43	11	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg	38	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	KleerVu Ind	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅛	17⅝	KnickToy .15	9	188	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	1½
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .30	10	44	30	28	29⅝+	2

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅝	LSBInd .10r	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	LTVCorp wt		25	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
4⅝	2⅛	LaBarge .06	9	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	20	4	4	4 —	⅛
6½	5⅝	LaPoint .30a	10	6	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	6	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	3	68	2⅛	2	2 —	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		9	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	11	4	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .38a	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	15	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Lee Natl		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		32	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	5	6	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
4	1⅝	Leisure Tec		6	2	2	2	
9	6⅝	Levitin .24	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	6	6	5⅝	6	
10	4⅝	Liberty Fab	2	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	15	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	4	Lloyds Elec	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	9	56	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		124	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5½	5	Logicon	5	16	5	4⅝	5 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .08e	8	6	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	9	LaGenSv .78	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	MPO Video	5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind	3	45	11-16	⅝	⅝—	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	MePbS 1.32	8	1	15	15	15	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	10	14	4	4	4	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
5½	3⅝	MansfT .02r	6	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2	⅝	Marinduq B	100	97	1	1	1	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	5	13	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3	24	6½	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	4	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
32¼	18⅝	MartPr .50e	8	21	24½	24	24 —	⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	12	33⅝	33	33⅛+	⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .14b	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅝	5-16	McCrowt n		6	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO .21t	20	303	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .70	7	11	16⅝	16¼	16½	
3⅝	1⅝	McKeon Cn		7	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	15-16	Medaln Grp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2	Medco Jwly	17	8	2	1⅝	2	
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .20	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	5	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
19½	14⅝	MediaGn .40	9	7	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
17	7⅝	Megolmt .20	5	78	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MEMCo 1	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Mercant Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	9½	Metex .15e	4	43	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	1⅛
1⅝	⅛	Metro Grtg		16	1	⅞	15-16+	3-16
2⅛	⅛	Metrocare		4	1	1	1	
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5½	Micklbry .16	4	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MidlGla .24b	4	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Miller H	18	1	5½	5½	5½	
20⅛	13⅝	MillerWo .40	9	56	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	MilRoy .25	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Mission IT		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
41⅝	24⅝	MitchlE	10	88	37	35⅝	37 +	1½
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .20	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23½	6⅝	Molycrp wt		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MtgGth .46e		1	5	5	5	
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	3	24	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅝	3½	MottsSup M	5	7	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
21½	14⅝	MtVMil 1.20	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8½	3⅝	MultiAm .20	7	6	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	Napco .12e	7	8	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
25	12⅝	Nat CSS .20	8	22	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
2⅛	⅛	NatHlth Ent	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	NatInd wt		14	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	6	Nat Paragn.30	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	6	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	7	29	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅝	NatwHo .32	8	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Nelly Don		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Nelson LB	25	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
34½	21¼	NENuclr .40	10	11	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
14	10½	NHamp .40a	9	21	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	6	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	47	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	NProc .82e	9	82	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	17	47	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	3	11	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	NewparkRs	5	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	NiagFSV .56	5	13	13⅝	13	13⅝+	1
5	2	Noel Indust	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Nolex Cp	26	16	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	9	37	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	½
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
53½	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z50	53½	53½	53½+	1
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	18	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

O - P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	OakwdHom .06r	3	9	9⅝	9	9 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhioArt .24	6	25	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
39⅝	28⅝	OhioB 1.40a	4	7	38	37½	38 +	⅝
10⅛	4⅝	Oilalnd .20e	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	15	9	18⅝	18⅝	18½+	⅜
51	23	OOkiep Cop	20	z250	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
3⅛	1	Originala		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
14	10⅝	OSullvn .40	6	2	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport.10e	10	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	OverhDr .50	8	89	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Overs Secur		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		3	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .10e	4	28	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		32	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		8	17	16⅞	17	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		24	16⅛	15	16 +	⅜
15½	12	¾PGE5pf 1.25		3	14	14	14 +	⅛
15⅛	12½	PGRd pf1.25		7	14	14	14 —	⅜
5⅝	13	PGpfA 1.25		26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅝	26½	P 10.18pf2.54		26	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	⅛
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		3	24	23⅝	24 +	1
23½	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		45	23	22⅝	23 +	½
25½	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		12	22½	21½	22 —	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		22	24	23⅝	23⅝	
13½	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		4	13½	13½	13½	
50	44½	PacLt pf4.40		z160	47½	46	46 —	2
51⅝	44	PacLt pf4.50		z10	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	1½
19	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	PallCorp .40	11	22	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Palomr Finl	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3	¾Pandl Bradf	3	29	4½	4	4½+	⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .20a	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅛	18½	ParsonsR .80	5	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Pat Fashion	4	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	3⅝	Patagonia		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7½	3⅛	PatoG wt	3	12	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	8	1	6	6	6	
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	5	9	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60a	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	PECp .88t	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	⅝	Penlron Ind	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
25½	17⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3	17	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	PerlniCp .30	3	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	PerlecCmp	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Petro Lewis	13	8	12	12	12 +	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PhilLD .34e	3	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		47	2⅝	2½	2½	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .55a	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	4	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
42½	28⅝	Pittway .90	9	10	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
11½	6⅝	Plant Ind		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26	15⅝	Planirnc .12	14	15	24	23	24 +	1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	6	2	4	4	4	
2½	1⅛	PlymRub B		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	10	PneuSca .80	12	z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Polaron Pd		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	7	11	6	5⅝	6	
8⅝	3⅝	Prairie Oil		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10	PrattLmb 1	6	4	13½	13⅛	13½	
30⅝	24⅝	PratiL pf2.25		3	29	29	29 —	1
4⅝	2⅝	PrattRd .30	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	11	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRealt B		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	12	14	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
18½	13⅛	Preston .70	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	9	2	9	9	9	
5	2	⅝PrudBdg .24	4	51	3⅝	3⅛	3½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	7	68	6⅝	5⅝	6 +	⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd Is	11	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4⅝	RB Ind	5	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	RETInc Fd		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42⅝	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		1	42½	42½	42½	
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	5	2	3	3	3	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	7	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	18	9½	9⅛	9½	
5⅝	3½	Racon .20a	4	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	RaganB .15e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	22	5	15½	15⅛	15½	
19⅝	12½	RangrO Cen	50	3	14½	14⅝	14½+	⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .30	5	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	10⅝	RaymPr .40	22	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	½
18	14⅝	RealEsl 1.40	13	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5½	RitlncT .75e		10	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	RitRef 2.05e	1	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Rediaw Ent	23	10	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	8½	Regal B .40	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		329	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
14	11⅝	RemAr .80a	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Rep Housng		5	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		15	⅛	3-32	3-32—	1-32
26⅛	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	5	25	25	25 +	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .03	16	126	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	1
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	6	2	17	17	17	
12⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	21	281	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
22½	2⅝	Resrtslntl B	36	z3200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
2⅝	1	RestAssoc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2½	⅝	Rex Noreco		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	RibletProd	9	2	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .18e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	10½	Riley Co	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
37½	27⅝	RioAlgm 1	18	1	27	27	27 —	½
29⅝	14⅝	Robintech		12	17	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Rocor Intl		5	3	2⅝	3	
15⅝	8⅝	Rogers Corp		3	11	11	11	
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	4	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	16	7½	7⅛	7½	
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	12	269	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	½

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	5⅝	SGLIn .16r	6	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	SGSec .51e		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		6	16	16	16	
6⅝	4⅝	SSPInd .24	32	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	3½	SaftranSy A	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .09t	4	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
85	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z1630	83	82⅝	82⅝—	1⅛
28⅝	25	SDgo pf 2.68		6	28	28	28	
9	3½	SanFr RE	55	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
⅝	¼	SFRE wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	5	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	10	15	14⅝	15 +	½
10⅝	5⅝	SaundrL .24	4	1	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Schrader .30	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	SciAtlanta	12	29	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Scopeln .50a	4	14	24	23⅝	24	
27⅝	12⅝	Scurry Rain	12	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
9⅝	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	13	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	2	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2	Sears Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10	7½	SeasnAil .20	7	10	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Semtch .18t	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6	3	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅝	ShaarS .15e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	10⅝	SharonSll 1	6	17	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin .50b	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3	31	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
4½	2	Shelter Res		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	6	58	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	32	419	26⅝	25⅝	25½+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	21	14	14	14 +	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
4½	3	SikesCp A		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Solitron		53	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅛	6⅝	Sonder Brdc.12e	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6½	3⅞	Sorg Paper		5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
13⅝	12	Soundsn .10e	6	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
12½	10⅝	SC4.0pf 1.02		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		7	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.33		9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
26⅝	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	½
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		20	101¾	101	101½+	⅝
104⅝	95⅝	SCE pf 8.96		17	101	101	101 —	2
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	73	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅝	SwtGFin .16	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10	5	Spartek .40	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
6⅝	4⅛	Specity Rest	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8½	3⅛	Spencer .08e	6	42	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SpencrF .32	2	3	7	7	7	
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	4	48	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
17½	12⅝	StdAllianc 1	5	3	15½	15⅛	15½+	½
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .93	5	27	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	StdMatl .50t	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
9½	3⅝	StdPac Corp	5	57	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	StdShrs .40r		7	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
15	8⅝	Stange .12	21	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	StanAv .20e		4	6	6	6 —	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	StarSup .76	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Stardust Inc		5	1	1	1	
19	11⅝	StarrtHo .30	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19⅝	12	StepnCh .60	7	10	18	18	19 +	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	29	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcckni	3	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	StrutW .10	7	5	7	7	7	
7⅝	5	SueAnn .36	7	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
4½	3½	SunCityl .25	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .45e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Sundanc .20b	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SunshJr .24b	6	4	6⅛	6	6	
15⅝	8⅝	SupFdSv .22b	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
4⅞	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	3	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8	4	Supindl .20	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	8	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛	Susquhan pf		14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10-16	⅝	SutrMtg wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .70b	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35⅛	20	Syntex .10	9	325	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	SyscoCp .75	7	6	15	14⅝	15 +	⅝
10⅝	4⅝	System Eng	25	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	4	6	13	13	13	
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	19	19	19 —	½
1½	⅝	Tech Sym		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	2½	Techcl Oper		2	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .14	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	TejonR .30	9	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
8½	3½	TeeKm .22e	5	25	7	7	7 —	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Tenna Corp	7	5	2⅞	3	3⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Tennero wt		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10½	Teradyn Inc	57	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .50a	5	22	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
57	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z50	55	55	55	
6½	2⅝	Texstar .21t		507	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅝	Textron wt		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dp	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2	Tidwell Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Tokheim .60	7	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z160	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	5	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	7	24	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9¼	TriStMtr .80	6	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind.05e	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1½	TubosM .22e	7	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	

U - V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1½	UNA Corp		8	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	URSCp .20e	7	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅛	7½	UnGasA .69	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Un Invest	18	3	3	3	3	
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		6	½	½	½	
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1½	½	UnNat Corp		9	⅝	9-16	⅝+	1-16
7⅝	3⅛	UPiece Dy		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	8⅝	USFilir .24	6	58	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .83e	12	5	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	15	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	138	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	7	USRbR .95e	7	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
32⅛	18	Unitek .24	13	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	UnityBuy 5	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	⅝	Univ Contlr		14	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
13⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	13	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .44	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .49	5	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅛	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	7	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	VLDvC .02e		2	2⅛	2	2	
9⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .44	5	54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	8	3	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
33⅝	14⅛	Ve mtA .40b	5	1	33½	33	33 +	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	6	5	4	4	4	
2⅝	1	Vertipll Inc	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Vesely Co	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		10	13-16	⅝	⅝	
4½	2	Vintage Ent		2	3	3	3 +	⅛

W - X - Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	20	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅛	15½	WUIInc .83	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Wabash .25e	6	13	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Wacknht .40	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4 13-16	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	10	52	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .53b	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	11	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	WangLB .22	9	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	WardFds wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.35		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
42	21⅛	WasPsIB .50	9	8	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	13	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WeldTu Am	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Welico .25	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	27	52	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
8¼	15-16	WstDcal .16	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl 15a	5	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Whippny .60	9	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Wmhous .30	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .33	4	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	Winkimn .40	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
54	48	WisP pf 4.53		z50	53	52⅛	53 +	2
3⅛	1⅛	Wolf HowB		21	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Worcesl Ctl	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	11	11	10⅛	11	
6⅛	3⅛	Walher Cp.05e	11	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Wright Har	1	48	1	1	1 —	1-16
6⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .28	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	Wynntn .15e	5	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
17	9⅛	WymBn .50a	8	37	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
20⅛	17	Xonics Inc	12	24	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroMfg .28	5	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12	4⅛	Zimmer .05e	11	15	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	84.60	85.80	105.60	80.60
Brussels	98.45	99.20	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	— Closed —			
London 30	311.10	310.20	420.80	265.30
London 500	142.94	142.80	183.00	125.80
Milan	66.00	66.48	91.17	64.98
Paris	77.10	77.80	113.10	75.80
Sydney	414.68	418.90	522.63	414.68
Tokyo (n)	346.89	346.16	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4514.19	4518.71	4865.55	4502.75
Zurich	280.30	281.90	304.00	280.50

(n) New. (o) Old

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.20
Albert Heijn	82.50
Algembank	280
Amrobank	64.10
A'dam Rub	50
Fokker	29.10
Heineken	143.60
H.V.A.	53.50
Holl-Am-H	86.50
Hoogovens	38.20
K.L.M.	107.50
Nat Nederl	63.20
Pakhoed	81.20
Philips	26.50
Robeco	173.50
Rolinco	134
Royal Dutch	113.60
Unilever	109.40
Van Ommer	171.50
VerMach	77.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,250
Brux-Lamb	1,760
Cock Ougree	518
Electrobel	5,940
GB-Inno-BM	1,420
Hoboken	3,100
Pétrofina	4,000
Ph Gevaert	1,050
Soc Générale	2,065
Solvay	2,260
Un Minière	990

London

Anglo-Am	2.48
Anglo-Am cp	20.00
Barclay bk	2.25
Beecham Gr	3.31
BICC	0.87
Boots	0.94
Bowater	1.64
Brit-Am Tob	2.58
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	6.88
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.31½
Chartered	1.28
Courtaulds	0.82
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.02
Decca Rec	2.12
Distillers	1.00
Dunlop	0.70
E Mustline	2.08
GEC	1.34
FreeStGed	11.25
GKN	2.34
Glaxo Gr	3.61
Gold Fields	1.51
Gt Un St	1.47
Guinness	1.07
Hawker-Sidd	3.92
Hudson Bay	12.00⅞
Imp Chem	3.02
Imps	0.56
Mark&Spen	0.84
Metal Box	2.33
Nichols	0.76
Plessey	0.49
Rand Mines	1.71
Rank Org	1.12
Royal Dutch	38.00
R.T.Z.	1.57
Shell	4.01
Thorn (A)	1.66
Tube Invest	2.78
Union Carb	2.50
Vickers	1.15
War L3½	23 9/16
West Deep	8.15
West Driet	20.25
West Hold	15.00⅛
West Min	1.49
Woolworth	0.46½
ZCI	0.17

Milan

Bastogi	815
Erba	1,500
Erc Marelli	334.50
Fiat	1,535
Finsider	221
Generali	36,050
IFI	1,715
Italgas	710
Italsider	310
LaRinas	42.25
Montedis	259
Olivetti	1,030
Pirelli	1,095
Snia Visco	925
Terni	230

Paris

Air Liquide	325.10
Alimentaire	96
BSN	504
Carrefour	1,326
Cim Lafarge	188.10
Citroën	41
Cie Bancaire	265
CFP	98.20
CGE	254
CCF	96
Ferodo	340
Imétal	92
L'Oréal	889
Mach Bull	27.15
Michelin	1,152
Moët-Henn	450
Moulinex	196
Paribas	138
PUK	71.50
Penarroya	42
Perrier	83
Peugeot	206
Rh Poulenc	71.60
Sacilor	30
St Gobain	109.80
Suez	200.20
Télémécan	563
Thomson	168.30
Usinor	35.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,180
Buerlhe	1,805
B Boveri	1,465
Ciba Geigy	1,245
Cr Suisse	2,550
Fischer	570
HoffRochN	7,775
Nestlé	3,190
Sandoz	4,850
Sté B Suisse	386
Sulzer	2,710
U.B. Suisse	3,110

European Gold Markets

Nov. 17, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	131.70	131.25	—1.95
Zurich	131.50	131.50	—2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.20	133.07	—3.58

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Closed

Banks and financial markets were closed Wednesday in West Germany for a holiday.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
130	2.00	7.00	10.00
135	0.50	5.00	8.00
140	—	3.00	6.00

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Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (=$—.375 = Dfls. —.95) with Dfls. 4.43 net.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 15th November, 1976.

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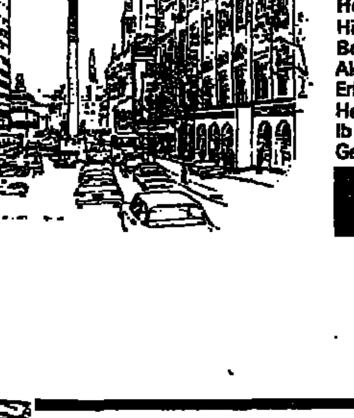
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The Anniversary account is held in fully convertible Danish kroner. The Danish currency is a member of the joint European float — the »snake«.

Information about the bank
Total assets more than 1.8 billion kroner
Share capital, paid up 80 million kroner
Reserves 71 million kroner
Liability-capital deposits .... 100 million kroner
Liability-capital, total 251 million kroner
Number of shareholders .... more than 30.000
Number of branches 43

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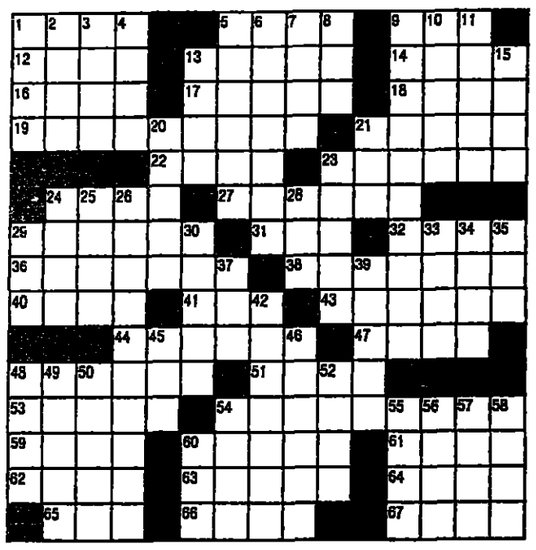
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Josip of Belgrade
5 Memos: Abbr.
9 Likely
12 Indian princess
13 Namely
14 —— avis
16 Tied
17 Madison Sq. Garden, e.g.
18 Cheater's aid
19 He fathered analytical geometry
21 Small bottle
22 Name for a dog
23 Horrible
24 Skipper: Abbr.
27 Hitler's course
29 Grand or Steve
31 Division: Abbr.
32 She loved Narcissus
36 Cornered
38 Summer scorchers
40 A March sister
41 Timetable abbr.
43 Akron cuttings
44 Said okay
47 Old slave
48 Moves
51 Surrender
53 Stage part
54 He introduced Arabic math to Europe
58 —— crazy
60 Take notice
61 Square in Monopoly
62 N.Y.C. stadium
63 Coeur d' ——
64 Comic Johnson
65 Ames et al.
66 Office item
67 Rex or Willis

DOWN

1 Raised
2 Critic's accolade
3 Change for a five
4 Galvanizing metal
5 Benjamin Harrison's V.P.
6 "—— apple cider"
7 Scores in a card game
8 Depot: Abbr.
9 He shouted "Eureka!"
10 Trojan figure
11 Error's partner
13 Canvas cover, for short
15 Well
20 Fur merchant
21 No. 7 on a phone dial
23 Flaring sleeve
24 Superman's wear
25 Body study: Abbr.
26 He knew his right triangles
28 English letter
29 Young scout
30 Approaches
33 Actor James
34 Stevenson villain
35 C.I.A.'s forerunner
37 Prior to
39 Like Arlen's hat
42 Performs for the class
45 Army V.I.P.
46 Strip of false claims
48 Voice
49 "—— Down Staircase"
50 Cut and ——
52 Info
54 Manicurist's tool
55 Open somewhat
56 Kind of worn or free
57 Give as an example
58 "—— Three Lives"
60 Morose



WEATHER

	C	F	
AGARVE	17	62	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Fair
ATHENS	19	66	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	Clear
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUCHAREST	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Stormy
CASABLANCA	17	62	Fair
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair
FRANKFURT	7	44	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Fair
HELSINKI	2	35	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair
LISBON	14	57	Fair
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear
MADRID	11	52	Fair
MILAN	9	48	Fair
MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
NEW YORK	7	44	Clear
NICE	16	61	Fair
OSLO	—2	28	Fair
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	5	41	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	35	Fair
TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
TUNIS	13	55	Rain
VIENNA	7	44	Overcast
WARSAW	6	43	Overcast
WASHINGTON	6	42	Cloudy
ZURICH	6	43	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 17, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF624.40
— (d) Conbar SF736
— (d) Girobar SF553
— (d) Stockbar SF832

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— Crossbow Fund SF4.03
— CSF Fund SF23.21
— ITF Fund N.V. SF7.51

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.43

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF248.75
— (d) Cansuisse SF487
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF74.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF65.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF79.25
— (d) Usec SF609
— (d) Europa-Valor SF115.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM73.30

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.53
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $53.67
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.38
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $30.44
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.29

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $32.41
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $5.78

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $51.72
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $11.61

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— + (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF384
— + (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF355

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPSO:
— (w) Sepso (N.A.V.) $12.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. B. Est. SF1.585
— (r) Securswiss SF935

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF450.75
— (d) Intervalor SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF381
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF208.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF84.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF89.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF12.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF73.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF74.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF106
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF86.50
— (d) Globinvest SF60.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF73
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF311
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh SF136.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est SF181.50

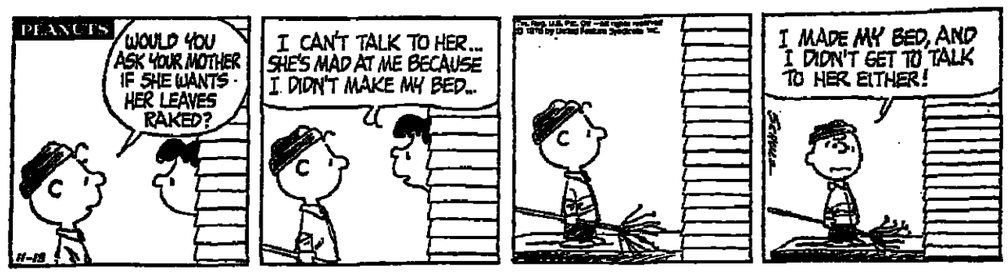
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM13.85
— (d) Europafonds DM226.75
— (d) Unifonds DM17.45
— (d) Unirenta DM39.70
— (d) Unispecial I. DM56.25

Other Funds

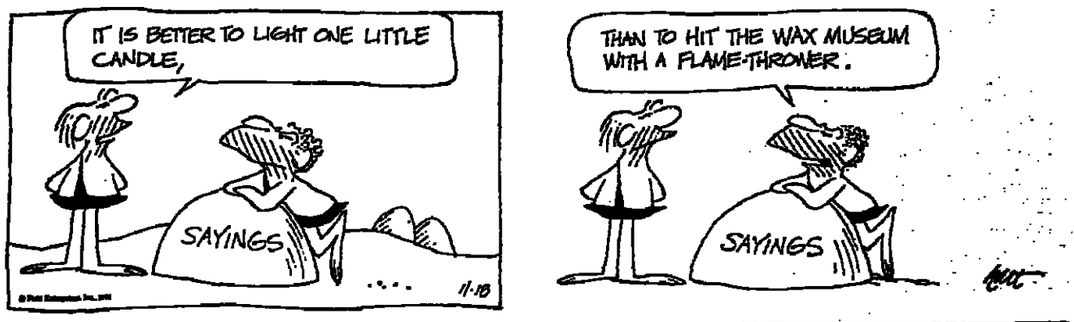
(w) Alexander Fund $6.92
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.97
Austral Select Fd $1.87
(w) Browninvest $13.53
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $12.16
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd $4.55
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd. $7.94
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,137
(d) Citadel Fund $3.05
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $852.99
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $7.80
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $12.75
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $8.72
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.44
(w) D.G.G. $36.15
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $8.95
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.82
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.40
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,027
(w) First Intern't Fd. $129.03
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.13
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $57.11
(w) Fonselect Issue Pr. SF1,588
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $64.25
(d) Fonditalia $9.30
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.65
(w) Future Australia Fd. $7.89
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd Int'l $7.44
(w) Harding Intl. Fd. $0.67
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV $7,384
(i) H.O.L.T Robet $24.75
(d) Icofund $9.46
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.48
(w) Intermarket Fund $115.87
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.47
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.24
(r) Invest Atlantiques $33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $6.51
(r) Japan Growth Fund $17.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund $46.33
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $18.94
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,535
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l $11.06
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap. F. $22.16
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $31.04
(w) Luxfund $18.32
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $36.77
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.27
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.36
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.92
(w) N.A.M.F. $65.63
(w) Nippon Fund $44.80
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.89
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. $5.89
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $5.95
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.95
(d) Renta Fund LF1,914
(d) Rentinvest LF824
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.22
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF60.70
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.66
(w) SKH Special Fund DM58.10
(d) Soros Fund $246.98
(w) Star Fund $4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.84
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $26.83
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. $36.84
(w) Transpacific Fund $31.12
(w) United Cap Inv Fd. $11.22
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.16
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.89
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,202.84
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,450.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $390.58
(w) Worldwide Securities $46.97
(w) Worldwide Special $3,418.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices, a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

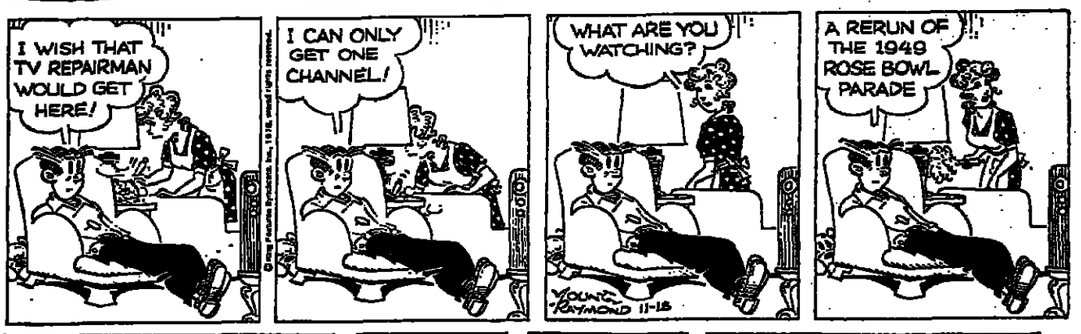
PEANUTS



B.C.



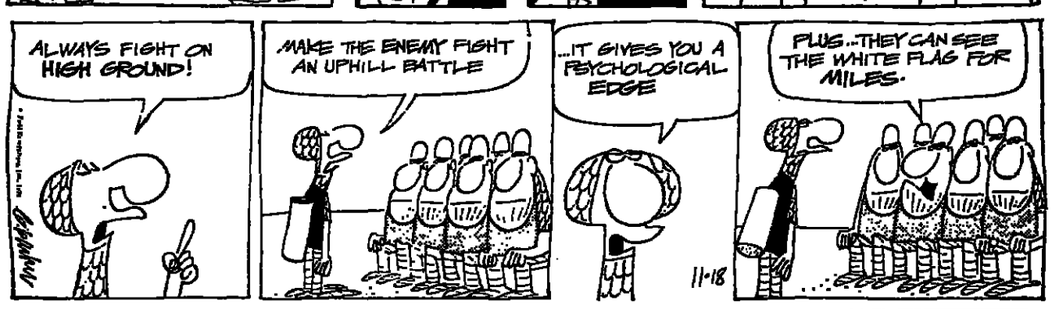
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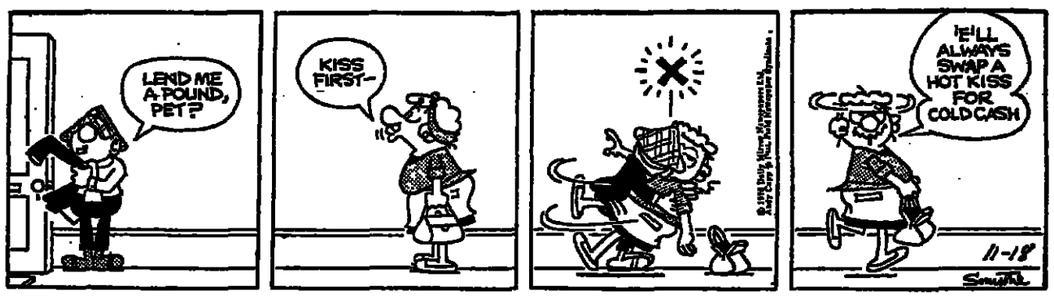
BEETLE BAILEY



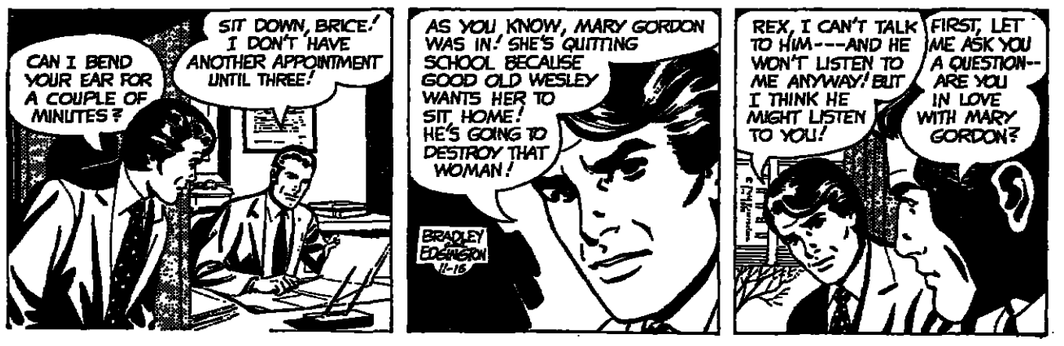
WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATCH FLUID PENCIL IGUANA
Answer: *Thing "overturned" in the dark*—"NIGHT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

BLUE SKIES, NO CANDY

By Gael Greene. Morrow. 288 pp. $7.95.

BEAUTIFULLY KEPT

By Barbara Condos. Warner Books. 287 pp. $1.75.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT WASN'T simply sex, Kate Alexander says to her current lover: "I was just being free." This is only one of a long list of objections that I have to Gael Greene's novel, "Blue Skies, No Candy." After thousands of years of political and social evolution, this is what freedom has come to mean, not only to Kate, but to a growing number of other women as well. To sleep with any man who excites her curiosity is represented as the ultimate expression of personal choice.

Kate is talking not about love, but about sex, although she sometimes confuses them. And one thing "Blue Skies, No Candy" inadvertently does is to show us, ad nauseam, what a circumscribed affair sex is when it is stripped down to nothing but the act itself. I am surprised that someone with a computer has not worked out all the permutations and combinations of sexual gesture and response and published them in their pitiful nakedness.

Even Kate's fantasies, or her lovers', never seem to reach beyond a bit of stereotypical sadism or masochism. After all the hard-earned sophistication of her people—their endless experimentation, comparing of notes, making of scenes all over the world—their fantasies still sound like Krafft-Ebing in a Classic Comics translation. Their assumption of ultimate expertise reminds me of the small-time horse player poring, with "the physiognomy of astuteness," over a racing form.

As you read "Blue Skies, No Candy," the question of psychopathology inevitably arises. How large a part can sex reasonably be supposed to play in an intelligent, talented and busy woman's life? If it upstages everything else, can we go on believing that this woman is "normal," that she is not neurotically driven to persuade herself of one or the other cliché that attaches to sexual behavior? Is she any better, say, than an alcoholic or a heroin addict?

Pessimists have suggested that it is the aim of our runaway technology to reduce the qualitative to the quantitative. Certainly this is true of much of the new sexual technology. Kate, the narrator of "Blue Skies, No Candy," writes about wanting sex all the time as if it were a condition to be envied. Every once in a while she pretends to despair of her own inexhaustible hunger—she stands back and looks at herself with an incredulous smile—but this is just an inverted form of boasting.

"I sublimate all my creative energy into sex," a student once said to me in a short story writing class I taught. In explaining why she did not any stories, she seemed unaware of the fact that she just turned the formula down. Kate Alexander makes same mistake. She is apt to be a talented novelist screenwriter, yet she does produce orgasms rather. In a final, dawning demonstration of the idea of art, it piles that the two activities not very different.

"Blue Skies, No Candy" a D. H. Lawrence effort the still mysterious gap between men and women closer to Pavlov's dog laboratory of brittle all-brand names. The depres felt after reading the book not only the result of see subject as sensitive as sex ed, but also of watching Greene waste an immens talent for writing.

"Beautifully Kept," by B Condos, is an entirely dif affair. A documentary re tion of the lives of several tresses of very rich men, by a woman who was nine one of them, this is a pr and poignant look below th face of Kate Alexander's These women go through the same motions that Kate but they do it without p sion: it is their living. Th the true technologists of skillfully and tirelessly ad themselves to the needs men who keep them.

They take care of their as carefully as any other sional athlete: It is their capital. Exercises, cosmetic ntions, physical overhau they battle constantly again and against the specter of dom. Not only the fear ing their "owners", who demand novelty to fill th left by the absence of lov also boredom with themselv a sense, a professional mist a reductio ad absurdum existentialist: She must l day as if she expected t tomorrow, because there tomorrow in her life, just of the same until she is t to be sold and she can l her jewels instead and her nest egg.

If no man is a hero valet, he is even less th to his mistress, for in man he pays her to suffer the e is ashamed to show to e else. His naked ego l more public to her tha undressed, middle-aged Unlike Kate Alexander, mistresses in "Beautifully do not claim or even aspire heroines: They are sur mechanics of sorts whose is to keep a part of our machinery in working Loneliness, self-contempt suicide are often the chief benefits of their job, but a they have one important co tion: They do not have to themselves.

It is ironical that "Beau Kept" is a paperback or while "Blue Skies, No Can published in hardcover. I derive an interesting gener tion from this, but I will le to yo: to supply your own.

Anatole Broyard is a boo viewer for The New York T

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	S	M		D	E	B	S		T	W	I	G
C	A	C	T	I		A	T	O	N		R	O	B	E
A	R	T	E	L		M	A	R	Y	Q	U	E	E	N
R	E	E	N	L	I	S	T	S		U	N	S	A	R
			I	R	E	S		M	A	K	E	M	E	
	R	E	C	O	I	L		C	O	L				
T	I	T	A	N	S		C	H	A	I	L	L	O	T
A	G	O	R	A		S	O	I		T	A	I	N	O
J	A	N	N	I	N	G	S		T	Y	R	O	N	E
			R	E	T		C	A	S	I	N	O		
W	A	R	P	E	D		G	A	L	T				
A	M	I	E	S		W	A	T	E	R	L	I	L	Y
G	U	E	S	S	W	H	O	S		E	I	D	O	S
O	S	L	O		A	A	L	U		E	L	O	P	E
N	E	S	S		C	U	S	P		T	Y	L	E	R

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

Suit combinations are the building blocks of bridge, and many players feel that they know all they need to know about them once they are out of the beginner stage. They are wrong, however, for even experts are constantly finding new wrinkles in old combinations. Take this familiar situation:

NORTH
♠ Q654
SOUTH
♠ A1032

You need three tricks from this suit, and there is no hope of four. Should you cash the ace and lead to the queen? Lead to the queen and if it loses play the ace? Lead to the queen and if it loses finesse the ten?

Oddly enough, all these plays are equally good, and offer a 50-per-cent chance. The ace-play is desirable, because the declarer is slightly less likely to wind up with only one trick.

But put the eight and seven in the closed hand, as in the diagramed deal, and the picture changes completely. Now there is a right and a wrong play for three tricks, as the mathematically inclined reader may conclude after a 30-minute pause for analysis. And there is also a faint chance of making four tricks—by leading the queen and hoping for a singleton jack with West.

Six diamonds is a borderline contract for North-South, and was reached in this case after some slightly eccentric bidding by North. West led a trump, and the declarer recognized that sooner or later he must try for three spade tricks. Barring some unlikely development, such as the club ace coming down or three rounds, all the tr are needed, so an end pl hardly feasible.

After drawing the mi trump, South's choice in s lies between the play of th and a lead to the queen. An shows that the two plays equal prospects if the suit 3-2. The ace-play is bein East has a singleton K-J-6 worse if West has a void singleton nine.

As the cards lie, the chol crucial. The play to the will lose, because South finesse the ten on the round with unfortunate re Nobody could be expected work out at the table the vantage of playing the ace- which turns out to be the per cent. So the declarer rely on his intuition. He ca the ace of spades and coll the jack on the next roun make the slam.

NORTH
♠ Q654
♡ A87
◇ 1098642
♣ —

WEST	EAST
♠ J2	♠ K93
♡ KJ53	♡ Q10
◇ 75	◇ Q
♣ AJ542	♣ Q10

SOUTH (D)
♠ A1087
♡ 2
◇ AKJ3
♣ K983

Neither side was vulnerable.

South	West	North	E
1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇	P
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	P
4 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	P
5 ♡	Pass	6 ◇	P
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond five.

Munson Gets MVP Award



Associated Press.

rman Munson and his wife, Diana, after MVP selection.

Yankee Catcher Voted AL's Best

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Thurman Munson, the captain and most productive hitter on the first Yankee team to win a pennant in 12 years, yesterday became the first Yankee in 13 years to win the American League's Most-Valuable-Player award.

The voting for the award, which once seemed perennial Yankee property, was dominated by the New Yorkers, with competition coming only from the Kansas City Royals, the league's other division champion.

Munson, who batted .302 and drove in 105 runs, led a trio of Yankees who finished among the top five. He received 18 of a possible 24 first-place votes and a total of 304 points. Mickey Rivers was third with one first-place vote and 179 1/2 points, a half-point ahead of Rod Carew of Minnesota.

George Brett of Kansas City, the league's batting champion, placed second with two votes for first and 217 points, and two of his teammates finished among the top seven. Hal McRae was fourth with one first-place vote and 58 points.

Fidrych Placed 11th

Carew and Mark Fidrych, Detroit's rookie pitching sensation, received one vote apiece for the top spot. Fidrych placed 11th in the voting.

Munson, who received nothing lower than a third-place vote from the Baseball Writers Association panel (two writers from each league city), is the first Yankee and first catcher in the league to win the award since Elston Howard was named MVP in 1963.

When Howard was named, it marked the 10th time in a 14-year stretch that a Yankee had won. Yogi Berra, another catcher, and Mickey Mantle were named MVP three times apiece, Roger Maris won the award twice and Phil Rizzuto once in that period.

Although Munson had fervently hoped he would win this year's award and felt he deserved it, he wasn't certain he would get his wish.

"You know, I'm not going to win it on popularity," the catcher said a few hours before the award was announced. "So if I win it, you'll know I deserved it."

More Mature

Munson, who was the league's rookie of the year in 1970, alluded to a reputation he had built up in his first years in the majors as a player who could be discourteous and sometimes just plain nasty to interviewers. But this season he matured in his relationships with people other than his teammates and friends. At the same time, he maintained a batting prowess he had exhibited in 1975.

"I don't feel my season this year was as good as last year's," the 29-year-old Ohioan said. "I think it was super in the respect that we won the pennant, and defensively my season was better. But offensively, last year I had a hell of a year."

In 1975, Munson batted .318 and drove in 102 runs for a third-place team. He finished seventh in the MVP balloting that was won in a landslide by Fred Lynn of Boston.

Munson, however, received a lucrative four-year contract and also the title of team captain, the Yankees' first since Lou Gehrig.



Oakland Players

ee Agents Tenace, Baylor gn With West Coast Clubs

OVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 17 —The expected chaos in all's bidding war for free s was absent yesterday in ignings of two former Oak-A's players by other West clubs.

ther first baseman Gene e signed with the San Padres of the National e while outfielder Don r went with the California s of the American League. eball "superagent" Jerry ein announced multi-year cts for the power hitters parate afternoon news con-es. He said that neither of o much-sought-after play-anted to get involved in a r situation."

stein said that he expected more signings to occur , but I can't say when or

is general manager Harry considered the signing of a reunion because in the alton had the speedy out-with the Baltimore Orioles. s is a somewhat frenzied our business. Obviously it first time all of us in this ss have walked down this lar road of available free at the height of their gue career," Dalton said. of us knew what to expect ere is more to follow."

said there was obviously a pressure on the players competing clubs, "but it moothly and very well, in aith. It was never put up s a bidding contest: 'Come do this or do that.'"

representatives have been p at Kapstein's Providence for two weeks since the re-entry draft. He repre-10 of the 22 players who free agents this fall.

es officials, working to wner Ray Kroc's pledge of g a world championship Diego, started negotiations nsce on the day of the

Kapstein said there was interest by a lot of clubs "Gene Tenace is the nderrated, overlooked play-er in the major leagues in the last three to four years."

Kapstein refused to reveal financial terms in either case, but said each player will be with his respective ball club "for the foreseeable future."

The free-agent signings were the second and third since the draft two weeks ago. The Boston Red Sox earlier signed relief pitcher Bill Campbell, formerly of the Minnesota Twins.

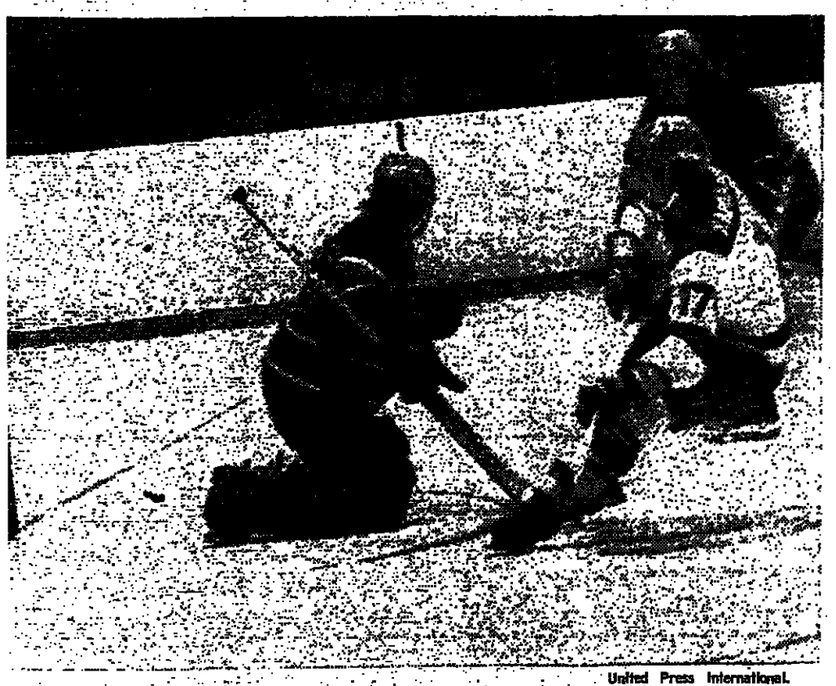
NFL Buccaneers Attract Davis For Next Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Anthony Davis is going to play football again for his former coach, John McKay. Davis, who was a star running back at the University of Southern California under McKay, signed yesterday to play for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the National Football League next season.

Davis had to buy his contract from the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League, and said it was "in the best interest of my career" to buy his way out of the Toronto contract. He had a reported $10 million, five-year contract, but played only one season. "I didn't feel my talent was exploited. I touched the ball only four times a game from a rushing standpoint," he said.

The runner rewrote the record book for the Trojans, following in the footsteps of O.J. Simpson, another McKay protégé. Davis surpassed Simpson's career rushing total with 3,724 yards on 784 carries and returned 40 kicks for 1,361 yards and six touchdowns.

Ron Wolf, Tampa Bay's vice-president of operations, and Davis's agent agreed to the 1977 contract. NFL rules prohibit a player from the Canadian league from playing in the NFL in the same season. Davis will not even be allowed to practice with the Buccaneers this year.



United Press International.

IN ACTION—Valery Kharlamov (17), the Soviet hockey star who was seriously t in an auto collision in May, scores in a match between Army and the Wings.

IL Flyers Shut Out Red Wings, Barons Tie Kings

ADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Orest Kindshattered a scoreless tie with 2:05 to go it with his fifth goal of the season as the phia Flyers beat the Detroit Red Wings 2-0, achuk angled a 15-foot shot into the net lifted goalie Eddie Giacomin with 19 left although it had Al Cameron in the box. The Red Wings had the advantage off at the time in the Flyers' end.

Bobby Clarke delivered the puck to Mel n, who scored the second goal into the ict with seven seconds remaining in the game. Kindrachuk also got an assist on the goal.

At Inglewood, Calif., Gary Simmons turned in a spectacular 37-save performance in the net for Cleveland, but Los Angeles' Rogie Vachon was just as effective in making 31 stops as the Barons and the Kings fought to a 0-0 tie.

It was the second scoreless tie of the NHL season and the first shutout for each goalie.

The Kings bombarded the Cleveland goalie frequently, but Simmons was up to the occasion each time, including two shorthanded breakaways by Butch Goring midway through the second period.

World Cup Soccer

Italy Tops England, 2-0, in Rough Match

ROME, Nov. 17 (UPI).—England suffered a setback today in its effort to reach the World Soccer Cup finals when it was defeated by Italy, 2-0, in a crucial qualifying match at the Olympic Stadium.

England never really got going and the Italians pressed the way.

Italy striker Giancarlo Antognoni scored in the 37th minute of the first half after a free kick just outside the England penalty area.

Attacker Fabio Capello feinted as he was about to take the kick, which was passed by Franco Causio to Antognoni. Antognoni's shot at the goal was deflected by England striker Kevin Keegan but went into the net despite a dive by goalkeeper Raymond Clemence.

The second Italian goal was made in the 33d minute of the second half when Roberto Bettega headed the ball into the goal from a pass by midfielder Romeo Benetti.

Players from both sides were kept falling by hard tackling, elbowing and punching. But with the roar of 85,000 spectators behind them, Italy never was serious trouble.

There will be a return match between England and Italy at Wembley next year.

The victory put Italy atop the World Cup European Group II standings with four points out of two games played. England also has four points, but out of three games played. Finland has two points in three games and Luxembourg no points.

Italian Fouled

The game began to get rough after the first 10 minutes when defender Roy McFarland fouled Italy attacker Francesco Graziani.

The 24-year-old Torino player lunged at McFarland, but referee Abraham Klein stepped between the two men.

In the 13th minute, defender Michael Mills passed a high shot to striker Michael Channon, who headed it toward the Italian goal, but goalkeeper Dino Zoff pushed the ball out.

The really hard tackling and fouling came in the second half with an England team desperate following Italy's first-half score.

England showed its first concerted attack in the 11th minute of the second half when McFarland crashed into Graziani for the second time, knocking him down. Graziani lay on the ground for a moment as the crowd screamed, whistled and set off firecrackers.

In the 15th minute of the second half, Romeo Benetti flattened McFarland and, as he rolled in agony on the ground, the crowd yelled its approval.

Last-Minute Attack

Referee Klein later had to warn Channon and Italy striker Antonello Cuccureddu for kicking and elbowing.

Four minutes after Italy's second goal, England manager Don Revie tried to put in a strong attack by substituting midfielder David Clement with Kevin Beattie on the left wing. But Beattie was heavily marked by Roberto Bettega, and his two runs down the wing faded under Italian attack.

England could not take advantage of its 10 corner kicks to Italy's 4. Four of England's corners occurred in the last five minutes of the game.

Italy trainer Enzo Bearzot was jubilant afterward.

"At first we had trouble finding the space to get through," Bearzot said. "But after the first goal, everything was sufficiently easy. The English seemed almost ill at ease."

Credit Is Given

Bettega, told in the dressing room that the BBC correspondent covering the game called his goal "really fantastic," said: "The merit in such cases is always to a great extent of the player who made the cross. Romeo [Benetti] was very good."

Bettega said that, after being hit in the head with the ball, his vision was clouded in his right eye.

Revie, who had predicted a 1-0 England victory, said afterward, "I suppose a 1-0 victory for Italy would have been a fair result. They were very lucky with that first goal because it flew off Kevin Keegan into the net.

"Who knows what would have happened if he had not deflected it? It may have even gone wide of the goal," Revie said.

Revie said that the first Italy goal "came at a bad time for us," but that the second one was "very good—exceptional."

Of England's chances now, he said, "We are not in the driving seat now. It is up to Italy. We are relying on Finland to take a point off them. Then our job will be easier on the return leg in England next year."

France 2, Ireland 0

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP).—France defeated Ireland, 2-0, tonight in a hard-fought World Cup qualifying match, winning three points from two matches in their efforts to reach the 1978 finals in Argentina.

E. Germany 1, Turkey 1

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP).—East Germany and Turkey battled to a 1-1 draw in their Group III World Cup qualification match today in Dresden.

The crowd was disappointed by the mediocre showing of the Olympic champion East Germans, who had been rated favorites in the first-leg encounter.

Maravich Adds Some Punch to the NBA Jazz

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Pete Maravich has not only one of the best right-handed jump shots in the National Basketball Association, he also has one of the best right-hand jabs. The NBA's No. 2 scorer finished as the game's top shooter and leading puncher in helping the New Orleans Jazz to a 100-98 victory last night over the Portland Trail Blazers.

With 2:37 remaining in the second quarter and New Orleans leading, 45-40, Maravich got into a fistfight with Portland guard Dave Twardzik. Maravich landed a right to Twardzik's mouth and drew a punching foul, but remained in the game.

"It was an emotional game," Maravich said. "It had to be because we play three division leaders in four games this week and you've got to win at home."

Maravich complained to referees Jake O'Donnell and Ed Middleton several times before the fight that he was being fouled by Twardzik and the 6-5 Jazz guard even stopped play once to show the officials a scratch mark on his arm.

Twardzik, a 6-1 guard in his fourth year from Old Dominion, finished the night with 12 points and two broken teeth.

"We took him from here right to a dentist," said Ron Culp, Portland's trainer. "He broke two teeth. I don't think it'll do him any permanent damage or anything like that. It just hurts, that's all."

Culp said he was unable to tell whether Twardzik broke his teeth in the fight or earlier in the game when he was hit with an elbow by Jazz forward E.S. Coleman.

Maravich finished with a game-high 35 points and a personal career high of 15 rebounds despite spraining an ankle shortly after the second-quarter fight.

"The trainer put a castlike thing on my ankle and it limited my mobility," Maravich said. "It affected my shooting. I missed seven or eight straight shots at the end and if I had made them the game wouldn't have been close."

Spurs 114, Braves 112

At San Antonio, Larry Kenon dropped in two free throws with two seconds remaining to give the Spurs a 114-112 victory over Buffalo.

John Shumate hit a layup with 10 seconds remaining to put the Braves within two points, 112-110, until Kenon hit the insurance free throws for the Spurs.

Kenon finished with 25 points, 14 rebounds and three steals to lead San Antonio in every category as all eight Spurs seeing action scored in double figures.

The victory was San Antonio's fifth straight in a six-game home stand and improved its record to 7-6, while Buffalo dropped to 7-5.

Knicks 100, Hawks 97

At New York, Bill Bradley hit a long jumper with 1:27 left and Earl Monroe and Walt Frazier sank six free throws in the final nine seconds to lift the Knicks to a 100-97 victory over Atlanta and extend the Hawks' road losing streak to 26 games.

Bradley's running one-hander from the left corner gave New York a 94-93 lead. Monroe then sandwiched four free throws around a basket by Atlanta's Ken Charles, who scored 23 points, and Frazier hit two free throws with a second remaining after the Hawks' Tom Barker cut the margin to 98-97.

Frazier topped the Knicks with 26 points and Monroe scored 20, while Bradley had 8 of his 10 points in the fourth quarter. Tom Henderson scored a season-high 27 points for Atlanta, whose coach, Hubie Brown, was ejected from the game for two technical fouls.

Warriors 110, Sonics 102

At Oakland, Rick Barry scored 33 points, dished out 10 assists, and set an NBA record of 60 consecutive free throws while powering Golden State to a 110-102 victory over Seattle.

The victory was the second straight for Golden State, while Seattle suffered its 11th straight road loss, dating to last season.

Barry made eight consecutive free throws before missing on his ninth attempt. He erased the previous NBA mark of 58 in a row by the Houston Rockets' Calvin Murphy.

Kings 100, Bucks 91

At Omaha, Kansas City outscored Milwaukee, 15-5, early in the final quarter and went on to defeat the Bucks, 100-91.

The two teams entered the final period with the Kings holding a 73-72 advantage. Glenn McDonald hit a jumper from the corner to give the Bucks their last lead of the game, 74-73, with 11:44 left.

It was all Kings for the next four minutes. Scott Wedman hit three baskets and his three-point play at 9:20 put the Kings up 86-78. A jumper by Mike Barr stretched the Kings' lead to 10 and the Bucks couldn't close that gap.



United Press International.

Hawks' Tom Barker tumbles over teammate John Drew as Knicks' Lonnie Shelton (8) and Mel Davis go after the loose ball during Tuesday night's action in New York.

To Meet Houston or Texas Tech

Cotton Bowl Attracts Undefeated Maryland

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—The Cotton Bowl beat the Orange Bowl to the telephone and landed Maryland for its Jan. 1 game in Dallas against the Southwest Conference champion, it was learned yesterday.

The invitation is contingent on Maryland, 10-0, defeating Virginia 2-9, in Saturday's regular-season finale in Charlottesville, Va.

Maryland athletic officials have said they would accept the first major bowl bid offered and they stuck to their word.

Upon being informally tapped by Cotton Bowl officials, Maryland in effect agreed to accept a bid when official invitations are offered at 6 p.m. Saturday.

Under NCAA rules, bowls and schools are not allowed to make commitments before that. But it is common practice, a business necessity, for the bowls and schools to show their "feelings." And it was common knowledge in the bowl industry last night that Maryland indicated a feeling for the Cotton Bowl's $975,000 plum. It would be the Terps' first major bowl appearance in 21 years.

The Cotton Bowl bid would benefit Maryland financially and prestigiously. According to Atlantic Coast Conference guidelines, Maryland would collect $125,000 off the top of the $975,000 pot and 40 per cent of the remaining $850,000 for a total of about $465,000. The other six ACC schools would be paid 10 per cent each, or $85,000.

"It's parity," said Maryland promotions director Russ Potts last week when asked what a major bowl bid would mean to the Terps. "Penn State goes out and tells a recruit, 'Look where we played on New Year's Day; where did Maryland play?' That is parity for us. That's the way we look at it."

Orange Bowl officials, who considered Maryland their No. 2 choice behind Pittsburgh to meet the Big-Eight representative, had hesitated. They wanted to await Pitt's decision, see how the five-way tie in the Big-Eight unfolds and to consider the Big-10 and Pacific-8 runners-up. (Pitt has opted for the Sugar Bowl.)

Earlier, an Orange Bowl source told the Washington Post that his group was fearful Maryland would take the first major bowl offered and that the Cotton would jump. His fears were realized.

The Cotton Bowl also had a dilemma. Wilbur Evans told the Washington Post on Monday that Pittsburgh, Maryland and Michigan were his bowl's top three choices. It became evident late Monday that Pittsburgh had been locked up by ABC-TV for the Sugar Bowl.

Michigan would go to the Rose Bowl by beating Ohio State on Saturday. That left Maryland as the most likely foe for the winner of Saturday's Houston-Tech game, which will all but decide the Southwest Conference representative.

The positives apparently outweighed the negatives on Maryland. A Houston-Maryland match might be a tough ticket sell, but the prospect of matching unbeaten Texas Tech against unbeaten Maryland on New Year's Day with an outside shot at the No. 1 national ranking for the winner was enough to live with that possibility.

It was the bowl that Maryland wanted. The Terps wanted their best shot at moving up in the rankings that have downgraded them all season. After last Saturday's games, Maryland's order of preference apparently was: Cotton, Sugar, Orange.

But athletic director Jim Kehoe said the Terps would not be choosey, taking the first major bowl that called.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Results

New York Knicks 100, Atlanta 97 (Frazier 26, Monroe 20; Henderson 27, Charles 23).

Kansas City 100, Milwaukee 91 (Boone 27, Wedman 19; English 21, Smith 21).

San Antonio 114, Buffalo 112 (Kenon 25, Bristow 19; McAdoo 27, Smith 24).

New Orleans 100, Portland 98 (Maravich 35, James 15; Walton 21, Hollins 16).

Golden State 110, Seattle 102 (Barry 33, Smith 20; Watts 25, Brown 16).

Fernandez Retains Title

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Spaniard Perico Fernandez retained his European lightweight boxing championship, winning a 15-round decision over challenger Giancarlo Usai of Italy.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Philadelphia 2, Detroit 0 (Bridgman, Kindrachuk).

Cleveland 0, Los Angeles 0.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Houston 4, Calgary 2 (Mark Howe, Popiel, Lukowich, G. Howe; Lemieux, Miller).

Winnipeg 8, Quebec 4 (Labraaten 2, Hedberg 2, Ketola, Hilsson, Gulndon, Lindstrom; S. Bernier, Tardif, Cloutier, C. Bordeleau).

Phoenix 5, Edmonton 2 (Gray 2, Cormier 2, Fiorek; Sheehy 2).

New England 5, Birmingham 4 (Webster 2, Hangsleben 2, Roberts; Marrin 3, Napier).

Indianapolis 5, Cincinnati 3 (Peacosh 2, MacDonald, Thomas, Parizeau; Locas 2, Imlach).



Art Buchwald

Another Woodstock

WASHINGTON—The word has just been passed that Jimmy Carter is inviting 300,000 to 400,000 campaign workers and friends to his inauguration in Washington, D.C. Naturally, those of us who live in the capital are thrilled to hear that so many people will be coming here on Jan. 20. There will not have been anything like it since Woodstock.


Buchwald

I believe Mr. Carter's decision to send out so many invitations proves he doesn't know Washington at all. We really don't have that many hotels in the area. We can handle an American bankers' convention, and we just manage to accommodate the Daughters of the American Revolution when they come to town every spring. But when you talk about housing and feeding 300,000 or 400,000 people from all parts of the country, Mr. Carter is going to have a problem.

Even if he uses the indoor swimming pool and the Oval Office for sleeping quarters, I can't see him able to put up more than 10,000 people at the White House. Since the weather forecasters are predicting a very cold winter, not too many supporters will want to camp on the Mall or the Capitol steps.

Of course, Mr. Carter could open up the federal building and invite people to sleep there, but that would mean displacing thousands of federal employees who are sleeping in them already.

There may be an effort on the part of the Carter inaugural committee to ask Washington residents to take people into their homes. I'm not sure now what kind of reaction they would get.

* * *

I called up Sen. Bob Dole and asked him if he would be willing to take in any guests coming to the Carter inauguration, and he hung up on me. Henry Kissinger said that, unfortunately, Nancy was redecorating their house in Georgetown, and they wouldn't have any room. The Fords said they would be packing at the time and couldn't take anyone in, and Teddy Kennedy told me he would be happy to put someone up, but, unfortunately, he has only one bedroom.

Even if we could find rooms for everybody, the question is how could we feed them? There are only 15 Kentucky Fried Chicken stands in all of Washington, 18 McDonald's hamburger outlets, 17 Burger Chefs and 12 Hot Shoppes.

The only experience Washington has had with handling so many people at one time was when the veterans of World War I came to town during the Hoover administration to protest their lack of bonuses, and Gen. MacArthur was ordered to drive them out of town.

In recent years we've dealt with mobs—during the Nixon administration thousands of students came to Washington to protest the Vietnamese war. Attorney General John Mitchell handled the problem by rounding everyone up, arresting them and locking them up in the R.F.K. stadium, which can't handle more than 51,000 people at one time.

Whether Mr. Carter would want to go to this extreme to handle his guests is something I don't know.

* * *

We admire the President-elect for wanting so many people to come to his inaugural, but we question his judgment in not thinking through what it will do to the town. We have about four places that can handle inaugural balls, so the majority of people will have to dance in the streets, possibly in the snow.

I'm not predicting trouble, but I believe Mr. Carter's first act as president may have to be to call out the National Guard on Jan. 20 and declare Washington a disaster area.

Every president has a right to have the inauguration of his choice, but Mr. Carter may have bitten off more than he can chew if everyone he invites to his swearing-in agrees to come.

If the President-elect decides to go ahead with it, I think he should pardon John Mitchell and make him chairman of his inaugural committee. Mitchell may not have cleared the streets of Washington legally, but at least he got the job done.

Being Rich in West Germany

Some millionaires have acquired their money recently. Others, like Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, have always been rich: 'One doesn't have to estimate the value of a thousand-year-old fortune.'

By Craig R. Whitney

REGENSBURG, West Germany (NYT).—Some of them have always had it. Some of them lost all of it in World War II but have made it back again. Some of them have acquired it only recently. All of them have trouble keeping it.

They are the West Germans with wealth. They have acquired and preserved it by a combination of hard work, a bit of luck and a conservative approach to business and politics.

Some of the same families that were rich before the Nazis came to power in the early 1930s are rich again. Others owe their wealth to the postwar "economic miracle," their fortunes built in such new enterprises as mail order houses, textiles and electronics. Whatever the source, the wealthy—among them 20,000 deutsche mark millionaires, worth $400,000 or more—are less an elite social class than an expression of the economic health of the country.

Fourth Highest

Per capita income is the fourth highest in the world, behind only the United States, Sweden and Switzerland. The average industrial worker makes about 11 deutsche marks an hour, not much less than the American average. The poorest third of the population of 57 million get 11 per cent of personal income; in the United States the figure is eight per cent, according to a recent study published in Paris.

Some of the millionaires inherited their money, an example being Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, who lives on the top floor of a huge castle—with its own Roman Catholic chapel and a glittering mirrored ballroom—in this eastern Bavarian city. Others created theirs out of nothing—like Alfred C. Toepfer, an 82-year-old businessman in Harrisburg who works 12-hour days and does not have cushions on the plain oak furniture of his modest office.

Some have had to defend their wealth, among them Hans Gerling, a cool, elegant insurance magnate in Cologne who nearly lost his family enterprise after a bank failed two years ago. Others have moved up the economic and social scale only since the war, displacing the self-perpetuating dynasties of the past—people like Axel Springer, sole owner of West Germany's largest publishing empire, who jets between his villas in West Berlin, Hamburg and Switzerland and whose newspapers, book-publishing houses and distribution enterprises took in $500 million last year.

Nearly all of the rich of West Germany went to ordinary public schools, and they send their children to such schools. Money is not a common subject of conversation; indeed, the Germans, wealthy or not, prefer such euphemisms as "means" or "substance."

What sets the rich off from the middle class in a rich country is the dimensions of their existence. Their homes are spacious villas instead of efficient apartments. Their ski resorts are in Switzerland instead of Austria. Their summer cottages are on islands in the North Sea or the shores of Lake Constance, not on garden plots at the outskirts of town.

While a few like to show off their wealth, some act ashamed of it and all are defensive and cautious, anxious not to lose what they have attained.

The West Germans are becoming more conservative—that is the way they are voting—and less eager for change in their lives than they were, say, 10 years ago. Wealth and the traditional virtue of hard work seem to go together still, even for the richest among them.

One of the richest is Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, who is also one of those who have always had their wealth. "I have my art, I don't collect it," he said. "Some people collect Renoirs. I surround myself with ancestors."

The feudal and anachronistic castle his family has lived in since 1790 dominates the unspoiled city of Regensburg. The kitchen still feeds 320 needy students and charity cases every noon while the prince dines on the third floor, a gloved steward at attention.

A 50-year-old bachelor, the prince lives in his castle apartments eight months of the year. The rest of the time is largely devoted to yachting at a castle near Munich—"a place I inherited from my great-grandmother."

"We," the prince said, meaning his family, "invented the mail and got the monopoly on mail service for the Holy Roman Empire in the 15th century. Before that we were robber barons, pirates really, in northern Italy." The emperors and popes and the Prussian kings rewarded the family with titles of nobility and landed estates—and the land is why the prince is wealthy.

Land Wealth

His family was out of favor during the Nazi regime. After the war, its vast estates in Poland and Yugoslavia were seized by the new Communist governments there, and the money it had in West Germany became worthless. But land—more than 80,000 acres of forest and farm in the southern part of the country—kept its value.

The family began anew after the war with that base, plus the Thurn und Taxis brewery in Regensburg and the Fürst Thurn und Taxis bank, with five branches in Bavaria—and eight castles. Building on the profits from the enterprises, the prince bought more tens of thousands of acres of cheap rice plantations in Brazil, forests in Canada and a series of precious-metals interests.

One of these, Art Wire, in Cedar Knolls, N.J., is a former jewelry business that now sells to the aircraft and electronics industries.

Cautious, careful management has built the fortune into one of the biggest in the world. How much is it all worth? "One doesn't have to estimate the value of a thousand-year-old fortune," Prince Johannes replied.

Those few of his 3,700 employees who come in contact with him address him as "Your Highness." The servants wear wigs and the ceremonial costumes of the Spanish court at the hunting parties held every fall; blue livery outranks red. Once a year the prince holds a Christmas party for the staff, but, one of the castle employees said, "You do not go to him unless you are bidden."

PEOPLE: *A Tempest in The White House*

It was a routine press briefing as far as President Ford's press secretary Ron Nessen was concerned. But Jody Powell, who will be Jimmy Carter's spokesman when he moves into the White House in January, was waiting in Nessen's office. It would have been presumptuous for him to have been in the briefing room, he said later. "You'll get me soon enough."


Ron Nessen
. . . his office.

"Soon enough" wasn't good enough for some reporters who asked Nessen if Powell couldn't come to the briefing room for questions. A few minutes later, Nessen announced over the loudspeaker system that Powell "declines to come down and talk to you on the grounds that you've been fed once today and that ought to be enough."

It wasn't. A posse of newsmen headed for Nessen's office. Despite a firm invitation to leave, the reporters began questioning Powell. One of them told Nessen to stay out of the conversation. That did it. Nessen blew his lid and began shouting, "This is my goddam office."

Tempers subsequently cooled and Powell continued to reply to questions for several minutes. "I very much appreciate the hospitality he (Nessen) offered," Powell said.

* * *

U.S. first lady **Betty Ford** was on hand Tuesday night for a benefit performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington. The proceeds will go to the Martha Graham Center for Contemporary Dance in New York. Mrs. Ford once studied dancing with Miss Graham.

* * *

Freddie Prinze, star of "Chico and the Man," the TV series, has been charged in Los Angeles with driving under the influence of drugs. Prinze, 22, was arrested earlier this month on the San Diego Freeway. Police found a small quantity of a prescription tranquilizer in the actor's pocket.

* * *

Lee Strasberg, whose name is synonymous with Actors Studio in New York, turned 75 Wednesday. He will celebrate Friday with former students and friends at a party in the Hotel Pierre. Among the alumni: Marlon Brando, James Dean, Ellen Burstyn, Jane Fonda, Dustin Hoffman Steve McQueen Joanne Woodward and Al Pacino.

* * *

The condition of writer **André Malraux**, 75, admitted to a Paris hospital Tuesday, was "improved" Wednesday. His doctor, **Maurice Rapin**, said Malraux has a lung congestion.

* * *

David Essex is the outstanding music personality of 1976, as well as the year's best male solo singer, according to the poll organized by the London Daily Mirror. **Paul McCartney** and his Wings group collected three awards. The best new singer is **John Miles**—one time model **Twiggy** took third place in this category. **Elton John** and **Kiki Dee** got the award for the best single with "Don't Go Breaking My Heart." And Miss Dee is the best female singer.

* * *

Annabel Battistella, known as Fanne Foxe on the U.S. burlesque circuit, was hospitalized briefly in Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday after taking an overdose of pills. Her press agent, John Carmen, said that Miss Foxe, whose affair with former U.S. congressman Wilbur Mills led to his political ruin, had taken 40 tranquilizers.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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